FISCAL YEAR 1981

ANNUAL PLANNING INFORMATION

FOR

MONTANA

RURAL CEP AREA

BALANCE-OF-STATE

BILLINGS SMSA

GREAT FALLS SMSA

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INTRODUCTION

The information included in this Annual Planning Information Report (API), is developed to assist the Employment Service and Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) planners in developing employment programs and job training plans for fiscal year 1981. Other socio-economic planners and data users should find the report of value. The API includes information on - and analyzes - statewide and area employment and unemployment trends, related economic developments, occupational and industrial trends and outlook estimates of the number of economically disadvantaged and a description of the characteristics of those who may be in need of manpower services.

For CETA and other program planning purposes, comprehensive data is needed on the population and labor force characteristics of the relevant areas if the intent and overall purpose of CETA is to be met. As stated in the CETA legislation and regulations, its goal is to provide job training and employment opportunities for economically disadvantaged, unemployed, and underemployed persons, and to assure that training and other services lead to maximum employment opportunities and enhance self-sufficiency by establishing a flexible and decentralized system of federal, state, and local programs.

HIGHLIGHTS

In Montana, the fourth largest state in the Union with an area exceeding 147,000 square miles, labor force and population characteristics vary significantly from the eastern half to the western half. Generally, the eastern part of the state will experience lower unemployment rates and more economic expansion than the western half in 1981. Statewide, forecasts for 1981 put the unemployment rate at 6.2% - compared to a rate of 7.25% for the United States as a whole. A mild recession is forecast for 1980 in the U.S. and it's implications will not avoid the economy of Montana. However, 1981 should see evidence of a recovery and an eventual decrease in unemployment.

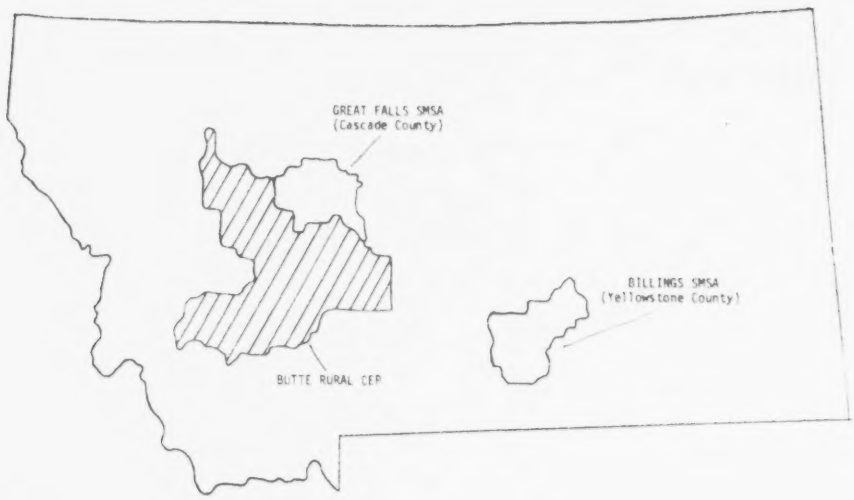
Significant findings of this report for fiscal year 1981 are the striking changes in the characteristics of Montana's female labor force since 1970. From 1970 to 1981, Montana's labor force should grow by 52%, but the female labor force should grow by 83%. Women will comprise over 42% of the Montana labor force in 1981 - compared to 35.1% in 1970. Of all employed persons in Montana in 1981, about 42% will be women, however, females should comprise over 46% of the unemployed.

An increasing labor force can be caused by two factors: population growth and rising participation rates. The percentage increase in Montana's female population from 1970 to 1981 exceeds that of males in the state and all area divisions studied in this report. The participation rate of women in the labor force is also on the rise. While males still will have higher participation rates than females in the state, females as a group have gone from a rate of 38.5% in 1970 to 53.0% in 1981. Males as a group should have a rate of 79.2% in 1981 compared to 74.4% in 1970.

In 1981, there should be approximately 95,000 persons classified as economically disadvantaged in the state of Montana. Of this total, over 65,000 are likely to seek ES and CETA aid. Training facilities in Montana vary from university level to vocational training situations. Many public and private agencies exist to perform occupational training in many fields. Publicly assisted training is accomplished through Federal and State programs including the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA), the Work Incentive Program (WIN), the Job Corps, and the Skill Training Improvement Program (STIP). CETA activities on the statewide level consist of classroom training, on-the-job training, adult work experience, world of work activities, and public service employment. The Concentrated Employment Program (CEP) is a specially funded CETA effort which provides an integrated approach to job training and job development for a six county area. WIN attempts to reduce welfare caseloads by training and placing AFDC recipients.

Montana's population of Vietnam-Era-Vetrans, ages 20 to 34 should be approximately 25,360 in 1981. Their unemployment rate of 5.95% will be lower than the state's average. Generally, veterans age 20 to 34 have lower unemployment rates than their non-veteran counterparts except for those in the 20 to 24 year age group. The trend early in the decade was for veterans to have higher unemployment rates than non-veterans in all age groups.

DESCRIPTION OF AREA



MONTANA

Montana, with an area of over 147,000 square miles, ranks fourth in size of the 50 states. The state is bordered by Idaho on the west, North and South Dakota on the east, Wyoming on the south, and Canada on the north. In spite of it's massive area, the state ranks 43rd in total population. Estimated population in 1981 is 812,206 compared to 688,707 in 1970. The western 40% of Montana is covered by peaks and valleys of the Rocky Mountains; the rest is high plains country. The legislative capital of the state is Helena.

BILLINGS SMSA

Yellowstone County is designated as the Billings Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area and has an estimated population of 109,066 in 1981 compared to 87,200 in 1970. The largest city in Montana, Billings, is located in this SMSA in the south central portion of the state.

GREAT FALLS SMSA

Cascade County is designated as the Great Falls SMSA and has an estimated population of 87,098 in 1981 compared to 77,069 in 1970. Great Falls, formerly the largest city in the state, is located in the north central portion of Montana.

BUTTE RURAL CEP

This area is composed of six counties in the central western portion of the state: Silver Bow, Deer Lodge, Meagher, Jefferson, Broadwater, and Lewis & Clark. Major cities in the Rural CEP are Butte and Helena. Population of the area is forecast to be 110,537 in 1981 compared to 100,614 in 1970.

BALANCE - OF - STATE

The Balance-of-State area consists of the remaining fifty counties of the state not included in the Butte Rural CEP. The population of this area is forecast to be 701,669 in 1970 compared to 588,093 in 1970.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND OUTLOOK

UNITED STATES

The outlook for the economy of Montana needs to be discussed in the context of developments of the United States economy as a whole. While the implications of events across the nation may affect parts of Montana more directly than other sections, a brief summary of national events is required.

The United States economy in 1979 was characterized by drastically rising prices for oil, rising inflation, a decline in the real earnings of workers, a decline in productivity, an increase in the number of Americans employed and a relatively stable unemployment rate. Administration policy to induce a mild recession in the economy - in order to cool inflation - through restrained fiscal and monetary policy, did not succeed. In the three years prior to 1979, the nation's economy grew at an average rate of 5%, as measured by GNP. The 1979 growth was forecast to be 2.2%, but actually the rate was .8% due largely to huge energy price increases. The rate of inflation in 1979, boosted by rising housing costs in addition to energy prices, ran close to 13%. This compares to 9.0% in 1978.

Though the nation escaped the expected recession of 1979, it should show up in 1980. However, expectations remain that policies should remain tight as well during the recession to dampen the rate of inflation. Declines in GNP should not extend much past mid-year and the total decline for 1980 should be only 1%. Employment should remain unchanged despite the drop in GNP but the unemployment rate will rise to about 7.5% by the fourth quarter of 1980.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND OUTLOOK (Cont.)

By the middle of 1980, the forces of recovery should become evident and in 1981 growth in GNP will be around 2.75%.

The rate of inflation - which ran at an 18% annual rate compounded in January 1980 - is forecast to be 10.4% for 1980 as a whole. Government forecasters see the rate dropping to 8.5% in 1981. The momentum of inflation has been picking up speed and drastic reductions in the rate are not seen for several years.

Total employment in the U.S. grew by nearly 2 million in 1979. Seventy percent of the total increase was accounted for by women and 15% was from blacks and other minorities. The national unemployment rate remained within a fairly narrow range of 5.7% to 5.9% during 1979.

MONTANA

The effects on Montana's economy in 1979 of national developments were felt differently on each side of the state. The western half of the state - tied to wood production and metals mining - experienced higher rates of unemployment than the eastern half of the state - which is tied more to fossil fuels and agriculture.

The drop in housing starts across the nation resulted in layoffs in lumber mills in western Montana. Activity was relatively strong until the last quarter of the year. Significant layoffs were made in Missoula, Townsend, Deer Lodge, and Dillon. Most workers have returned to work at these mills, however, over 200 jobs were lost permanently in Missoula. Housing starts nationally, are expected to be around a 1.4 million annual rate in the second and third quarters of 1980 and 1.6 million annually by the fourth quarter. 1981 should see a healthy rate of over 2 million housing starts.

The impact of this factor on the mills of Montana is significant and improvement should not be seen until 1981, thus there will be little growth in employment and earnings during 1980.

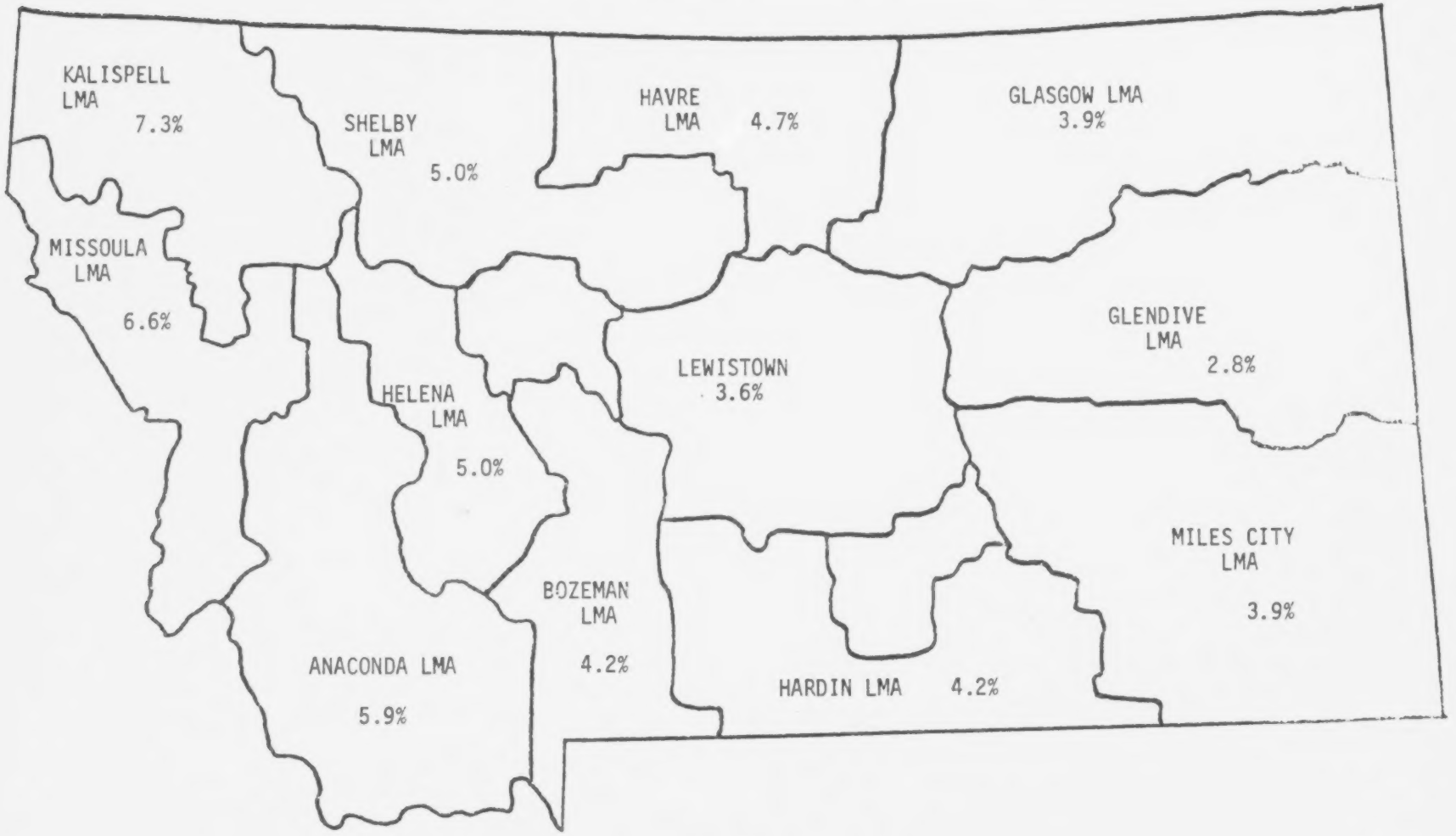
Three hundred and sixty mine workers were layed off in 1979 by a metals miner in western Montana in spite of rising prices for its primary product: copper. The impact of this action will be felt in three major Montana cities. Metals mining news is not all bad, since some small producers began production in 1979 and a large mine is planned in the Troy area for copper and silver. Further reductions in employment may be made in the mining industry in 1980.

The low unemployment sections of eastern Montana will see growth in 1980 and beyond in the areas of fossil fuels and heavy construction. Production of Montana coal will continue to grow and construction will begin this year on a coal-fired electricity generating facility. Oil exploration and drilling activities were a boom to communities in eastern Montana in 1979 and this will continue.

The unemployment rate for 1980 and 1981 for the state of Montana is forecast to be 6.0% and 6.2% respectively. This is due not to a reduction in total employment but a growing labor force. Significant gains in employment are not forecast until 1981. This forecast is in line with national forecasts, however, Montana's unemployment rate should remain below the national average.

TABLE I

1979 AVERAGE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY LMA



POPULATION
AND
LABOR FORCE TRENDS
AND
CHARACTERISTICS

POPULATION AND LABOR FORCE TRENDS AND CHARACTERISTICS

Population

From 1970 to 1981 Montana's population is forecast to increase 17.9% from 688,707 to 812,206. This rate of growth for the period is less than the Billings SMSA (25.1%) and the Balance-of-State area (19.3%), but greater than the Great Falls SMSA (13.0%), and the Rural CEP area (9.9%).

Trends among age cohorts were similar in direction for the state and area divisions, but varied in magnitude. Higher than average growth rates were noticed in the 20-29 age bracket (47.5%) and the 60-69 bracket (55.3%) for the state as a whole. The total number of people age 55 and over also increased at a rate higher than average. The most dramatic declines by age bracket came in 0-14 group and 40-49 group, which were below the state average.

In the state and all area divisions the trend from 1970 to 1981 was for the growth in population of females to exceed the area's average and the growth in population of males to be lower. Statewide, the female population increased 20.1% compared to an average of 17.9% for both sexes and 15.7% for males. The proportion of females in the state's population should increase from 50.5% in 1970 to 51.4% in 1981.

The trend from 1970 to 1981 was for the growth rate in population of nonwhites to be greater than that for whites in the state and area divisions. Nonwhite females experienced higher growth rates than males in all divisions except for the Great Falls SMSA.

Civilian Labor Force

Trends in population growth were reflected in labor force growth as well. Statewide, the labor force should grow by 52.4% in 1981 from 1970. Male civilian labor force growth was lower than the average in all areas and female civilian labor force growth was higher. The Billings SMSA civilian labor force should grow by 70.8% from 1970 to 1981, but the Great Falls SMSA civilian labor force will increase in size by only 28.9%. Butte Rural CEP and Balance of State growth rates in the civilian labor force approximate statewide trends at 44.3% and 53.9%, respectively.

Participation Rates

Participation rates statewide should increase from 56.0% in 1970 to 65.5% in 1981. The increase among males from 74.4% to 79.2% is not as dramatic as the increase among females of 38.5% to 53.0%. Among sex/race cohorts 'black males', and 'other females' have much higher percentage increases than the statewide average increase. Compared to statewide trends, Billings SMSA and Rural CEP exceed the state average and Great Falls SMSA and Balance of State are lower.

National Outlook For The 1980's*

Nationally, the 1980's will see a sharp drop in the proportion of youth to the total population. This will be combined with a crowding of the baby-boom cohorts into middle age. This will result, generally, in a more

* Source: Employment Projections for 1980, U.S. Dept. of Labor

mature and somewhat more productive workforce. Competition for jobs among youths should lessen and the relative gap between their jobless rates and those for older workers should narrow. This gap was much smaller before the youth population began increasing rapidly in the mid-1960's.

Labor force participation rates should continue to rise in the 1980's for teenagers of both sexes and women in central age groups. The participation rate for men in central age groups will generally remain the same and it is forecast the participation rate of older workers will decline.

TABLE 2

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION 16 YEARS AND OVER
1970 to 1981
UNITED STATES AND STATE OF MONTANA (ANNUAL CALENDAR YEAR AVERAGES)

ANNUAL AVERAGES

	United States (in thousands)				State of Montana			
Year	CLF	EMP	UNEMP	RATE	CLF	EMP	UNEMP	RATE
1970	82,715	78,627	4,088	4.9	273	261	12	4.3
1971	84,113	79,120	4,993	5.9	278	265	13	4.8
1972	86,542	81,702	4,840	5.6	291	277	14	4.8
1973	88,714	84,409	4,304	4.9	303	289	14	4.8
1974	91,011	85,935	5,076	5.6	318	302	16	5.2
1975	92,613	84,783	7,830	8.5	322	302	20	6.4
1976	94,773	87,485	7,288	7.7	332	312	20	6.0
1977	97,401	90,546	6,855	7.0	345	323	22	6.4
1978	100,420	94,373	6,047	6.0	368	346	22	6.0
1979*	102,825	96,872	5,952	5.8	370	351	19	5.1
1980				*7.5***	*377*	*354*	*23*	*6.0*
1981				*7.25***	*397*	*372*	*25*	*6.2*

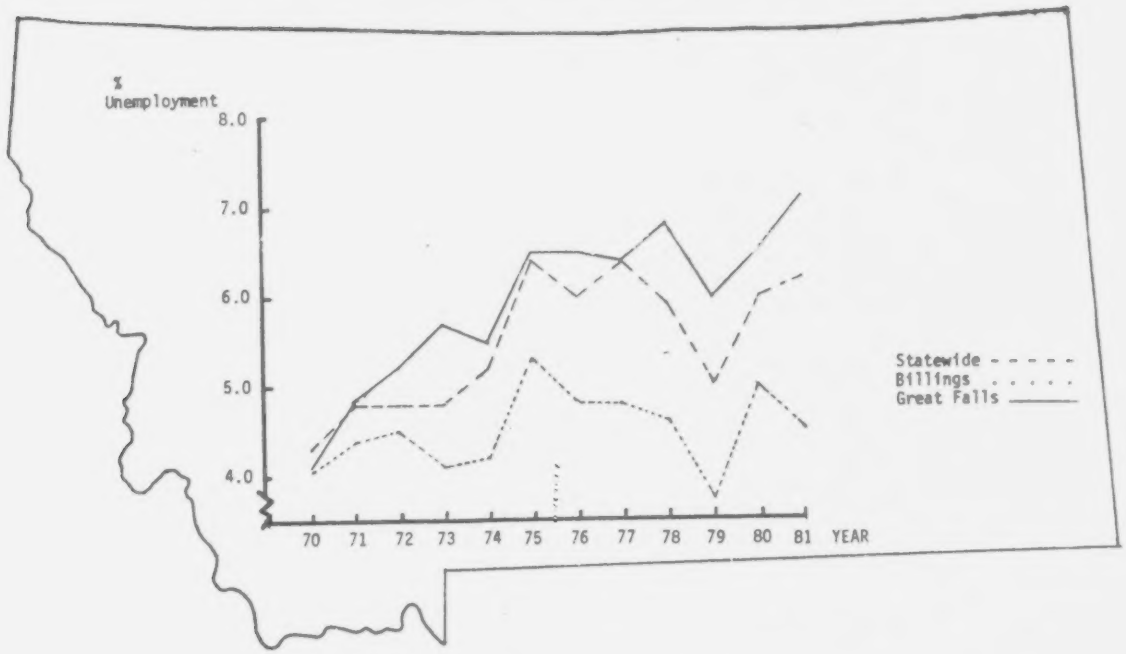
* *Through November 1979.*
** *Source: Economic Report of the President 1980.*
See Note on Page 20

NOTE: Data from 1970 will not match labor force composition projections in following tables.

Labor force composition projections are based on the 4th count of the 1970 census (April 1, 1970). Data on Tables 2, 3, and 4 for 1970 are from the Current Population Survey (CPS) and are expressed as an annual average. The CPS is a monthly survey of sample households of the civilian noninstitution population of the U.S.

TABLE 3

HISTORICAL AND PROJECTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATES 1970-1981
STATEWIDE, BILLINGS SMSA, GREAT FALLS SMSA

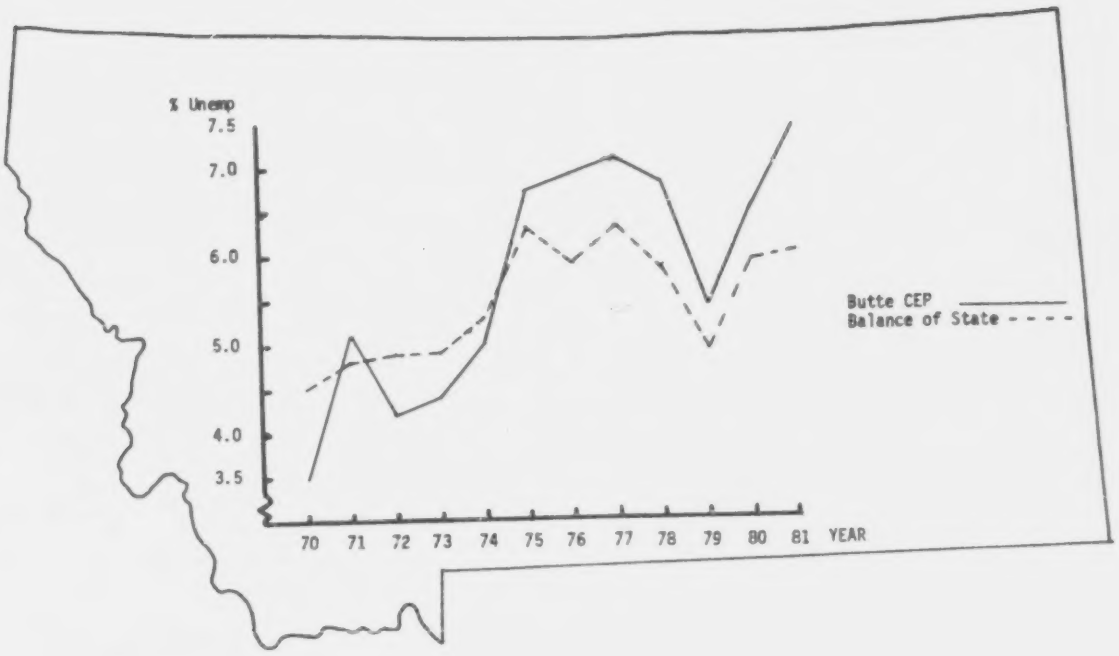


YEAR	STATEWIDE	GREAT FALLS SMSA	BILLINGS SMSA
1970	4.3	4.1	4.2
1971	4.8	4.9	4.4
1972	4.8	5.2	4.5
1973	4.8	5.7	4.1
1974	5.2	5.5	4.2
1975	6.4	6.5	5.3
1976	6.0	6.5	4.8
1977	6.4	6.4	4.8
1978	5.9	6.8	4.6
1979	5.0	6.0	3.7
1980	*6.0*	*6.5*	*5.0*
1981	*6.2*	*7.1*	*4.5*

See Note on Page 20

TABLE 4

HISTORICAL AND PROJECTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATES 1970-1981
BUTTE RURAL CEP, BALANCE-OF-STATE



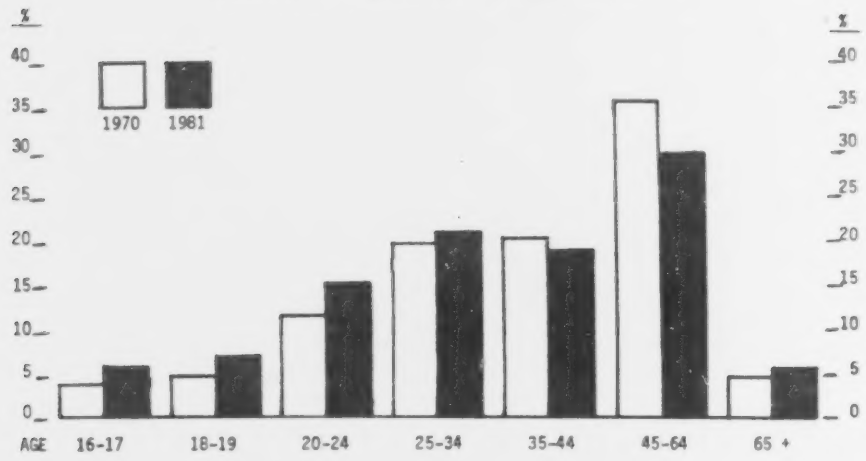
YEAR	STATEWIDE	BUTTE RURAL CEP	BALANCE-OF-STATE
1970	4.3	3.5	4.5
1971	4.8	5.1	4.8
1972	4.8	4.2	4.9
1973	4.8	4.4	4.9
1974	5.2	5.0	5.3
1975	6.4	6.7	6.3
1976	6.0	6.9	4.9
1977	6.4	7.1	6.3
1978	5.9	6.8	5.8
1979	5.0	5.4	4.9
1980	*6.0*	*6.5*	*5.9*
1981	*6.2*	*7.4*	*6.0*

See Note on Page 20

TABLE 5

BISTRIBUTION BY AGE OF LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT: STATE OF MONTANA
1970 and 1981

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE DISTRIBUTION



Age	LABOR FORCE 1970 % of Total	LABOR FORCE 1981 % of Total	UNEMPLOYMENT 1970 % of Total	UNEMPLOYMENT 1981 % of Total
16-17	3.7	5.4	11.0	14.6
18-19	4.7	5.9	13.0	13.2
20-24	11.4	14.9	19.3	22.9
25-34	19.9	20.3	17.1	17.4
35-44	20.0	18.7	14.1	11.8
45-64	35.9	29.6	22.6	16.5
65 +	4.4	5.2	2.9	3.6
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

UNEMPLOYMENT DISTRIBUTION

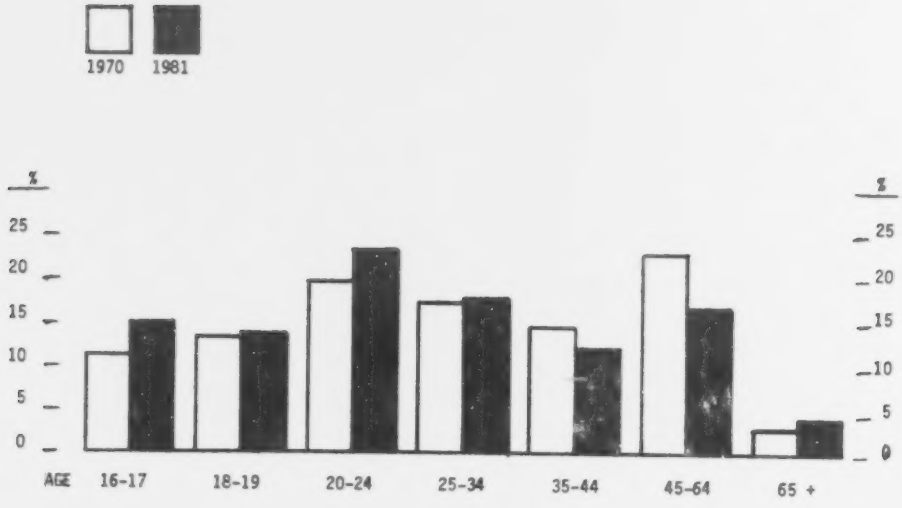
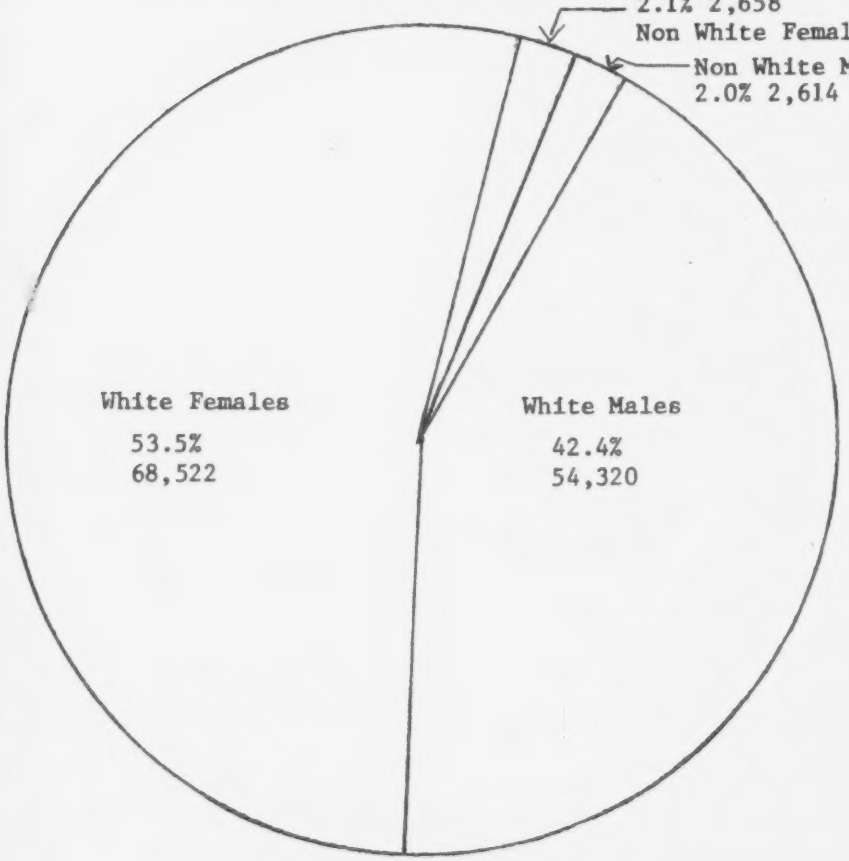


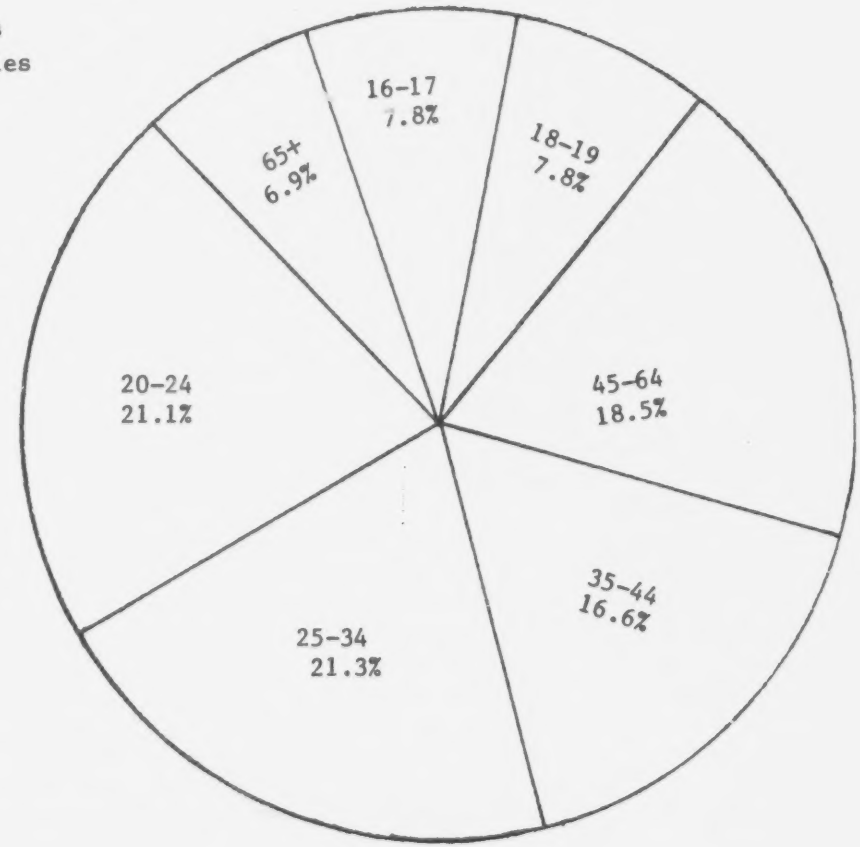
TABLE 6

DISTRIBUTION OF INCREASE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYED 1970 - 1981
BY SEX, RACE, AND AGE

State of Montana
Total Increase in Employment From 1970 to 1981 = 128,114



Sex and Race



Age

TABLE 7

SUMMARY OF POPULATION, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT CHANGES

	White	Percent Change	Non-White	Percent Change	Total	Percent Change
POPULATION						
Montana						
1970	659,589		29,118		688,907	
1981	773,149	*17.2*	39,057	*34.1*	812,206	*17.9*
Billings SMSA						
1970	85,577		1,623		87,200	
1981	106,830	*24.8*	2,236	*37.8*	109,066	*25.1*
Great Falls SMSA						
1970	74,664		2,405		77,069	
1981	84,038	*12.6*	3,060	*27.2*	87,098	*13.0*
Rural Cep						
1970	99,268		1,346		100,614	
1981	108,964	*9.8*	1,573	*16.9*	110,537	*9.9*
EMPLOYMENT						
Montana						
1970	238,669		5,939		244,608	
1981	361,511	*51.5*	11,211	*88.8*	372,722	*52.4*
Billings SMSA						
1970	32,620		346		32,966	
1981	56,311	*72.6*	765	*121.1*	57,076	*73.1*
Great Falls SMSA						
1970	25,835		436		26,271	
1981	33,095	*28.1*	698	*60.1*	33,793	*28.6*
Rural Cep						
1970	36,806		393		37,199	
1981	52,208	*41.8*	485	*23.4*	52,693	*41.7*
UNEMPLOYMENT						
Montana						
1970	14,805		1,236		16,041	
1981	21,620	*46.0*	3,015	*143.9*	24,635	*53.6*
Billings SMSA						
1970	1,983		47		2,030	
1981	2,575	*29.9*	114	*142.6*	2,689	*32.5*
Great Falls SMSA						
1970	1,692		138		1,830	
1981	2,289	*35.3*	287	*108.0*	2,576	*40.8*
Rural Cep						
1970	2,179		51		2,230	
1981	4,096	*88.0*	115	*125.5*	4,211	*88.8*

TABLE 8

MONTANA POPULATION COMPOSITION PROJECTIONS

TOTAL

Age	WHITE 1970	WHITE 1981	WHITE Percent Change 70-81	BLACK 1970	BLACK 1981	BLACK Percent Change 70-81	OTHER 1970	OTHER 1981	OTHER Percent Change 70-81	TOTAL 1970	TOTAL 1981	TOTAL Percent Change 70-81
0-4	53,306	56,760	6.5	198	132	-33.3	3,613	3,798	5.1	57,117	60,690	6.3
5-9	68,632	55,391	-19.3	221	135	-39.0	4,200	3,461	-17.6	73,053	58,987	-19.3
10-14	73,767	64,265	-12.9	99	236	58.0	4,205	4,320	2.7	78,071	68,821	-11.8
15-19	67,100	81,108	20.9	232	323	39.2	3,270	5,423	65.8	70,602	86,854	23.0
20-24	46,153	71,985	56.6	136	113	-17.0	1,979	4,723	138.7	48,268	76,821	59.2
25-29	39,316	52,054	32.4	124	167	34.7	1,739	2,967	70.6	41,179	55,188	34.0
30-34	35,868	40,114	11.8	46	106	130.4	1,526	1,867	22.3	37,440	42,087	12.4
35-39	33,981	44,299	30.4	54	91	68.5	1,385	1,952	40.9	35,420	46,342	30.8
40-44	36,728	41,168	12.1	29	51	75.9	1,291	1,851	43.4	38,048	43,070	13.2
45-49	37,306	40,053	7.4	47	64	36.2	955	1,660	73.8	38,308	41,777	9.1
50-54	38,134	42,675	12.0	43	33	-23.3	934	1,469	57.3	39,108	44,177	13.0
55-59	34,170	42,308	23.8	9	52	477.8	802	1,051	31.0	34,981	43,411	24.1
60-64	27,811	41,514	49.3	30	44	47.7	518	957	84.7	28,359	42,515	67.7
65-69	21,379	34,786	62.7	24	9	-62.5	559	822	47.0	21,962	35,617	62.2
70-74	16,487	25,577	55.1	51	27	-47.1	354	460	29.9	16,892	26,064	54.3
75 +	29,454	39,092	32.7	42	49	16.7	403	644	59.8	29,899	39,785	33.1
TOTAL	659,589	773,149	17.2	1385	1632	17.8	27,733	37,425	35.0	688,707	812,206	17.9

TABLE 8 - A

MONTANA POPULATION COMPOSITION PROJECTIONS

MALES

	WHITE			BLACK			OTHER			TOTAL		
Age	1970	1981	Percent Change 70-81	1970	1981	Percent Change 70-81	1970	1981	Percent Change 70-81	1970	1981	Percent Change 70-81
0-4	27,231	29,088	*6.8*	86	67	*-22.1*	1,790	1,920	*7.3*	29,107	31,075	6.8
55-9	34,927	28,379	*-18.7*	115	68	*-40.9*	2,100	1,749	*-16.7*	37,142	30,196	18.7
10-14	37,626	32,711	*-13.1*	36	102	*183.3*	2,147	2,132	*-1.0*	39,809	34,945	12.2
15-19	33,396	41,002	*22.8*	164	168	*2.5*	1,528	2,729	*78.6*	35,088	43,899	25.1
20-24	21,883	36,497	*66.8*	59	42	*-28.9*	939	2,469	*163.0*	22,881	39,008	70.5
25-29	18,937	25,434	*34.3*	45	132	*193.3*	839	1,320	*57.3*	19,821	26,886	35.6
30-34	17,650	17,948	*1.7*	25	41	*64.0*	765	797	*4.2*	18,440	18,786	1.9
35-39	16,420	20,606	*25.5*	32	0	*-100.0*	624	837	*34.1*	17,076	21,443	25.6
40-44	18,551	19,830	*6.9*	15	25	*66.7*	563	838	*48.8*	19,129	20,693	8.2
45-49	18,643	19,152	*2.7*	16	36	*125.0*	484	702	*45.0*	19,143	19,890	3.9
50-54	19,164	21,281	*11.0*	23	17	*-26.1*	494	626	*26.7*	19,681	21,924	11.4
55-59	17,062	20,595	*20.7*	2	18	*800.0*	348	535	*53.7*	17,412	21,148	21.5
60-64	14,452	20,060	*38.8*	14	23	*64.3*	270	504	*86.7*	14,736	20,587	39.7
65-69	10,340	16,295	*57.6*	10	2	*-80.0*	298	352	*18.1*	10,648	16,649	56.4
70-74	7,485	11,995	*60.3*	37	12	*-67.6*	184	227	*23.4*	7,706	12,234	58.8
75 +	13,210	15,097	*14.3*	36	30	*-16.7*	206	303	*47.1*	13,452	15,430	14.7
TOTAL	326,977	375,970	*15.0*	715	783	*8.6*	13,579	18,040	*32.9*	341,271	394,793	15.7

TABLE 8 - B

MONTANA POPULATION COMPOSITION PROJECTIONS

FEMALES

Age	WHITE 1970	WHITE 1981	WHITE Percent Change 70-81	BLACK 1970	BLACK 1981	BLACK Percent Change 70-81	OTHER 1970	OTHER 1981	OTHER Percent Change 70-81	OTHER 1970	OTHER 1981	OTHER Percent Change 70-81
0-4	26,075	27,672	6.1	112	65	-41.9	1,823	1,878	3.0	28,010	29,615	5.7
5-9	33,705	27,012	-19.9	106	67	-36.8	2,100	1,712	-18.5	35,911	28,791	-19.8
10-14	36,141	31,554	-12.7	63	134	112.7	2,058	2,188	6.3	38,262	33,876	-11.5
15-19	33,704	40,106	19.0	68	155	127.9	1,742	2,694	54.6	35,514	42,955	21.0
20-24	24,270	35,488	46.2	77	71	-7.8	1,040	2,254	116.7	25,387	37,813	48.9
25-29	20,379	26,620	30.6	79	35	-55.7	900	1,647	83.0	21,358	28,302	32.5
30-34	18,218	22,166	21.7	21	65	209.5	761	1,070	40.6	19,000	23,301	22.6
35-39	17,561	23,693	34.9	22	91	313.6	761	1,115	46.5	18,344	24,899	35.7
40-44	18,177	21,338	17.4	14	26	85.7	728	1,013	39.1	18,919	22,377	18.3
45-49	18,663	20,901	12.0	31	28	-9.7	471	958	103.4	19,165	21,887	14.2
50-54	18,967	21,394	12.8	20	16	-20.0	440	843	91.6	19,427	22,253	14.5
55-59	17,108	21,713	26.9	7	34	385.7	454	516	13.7	17,569	22,263	26.7
60-64	13,359	21,454	60.6	16	21	31.3	248	453	82.7	13,623	21,928	61.0
65-69	11,039	18,491	67.5	14	7	-50.0	261	470	80.1	11,314	18,968	67.7
70-74	9,002	13,582	50.9	14	15	7.1	170	233	37.1	9,186	13,830	50.6
75 +	16,244	23,995	47.7	6	19	216.7	197	341	73.1	16,447	14,355	48.1
TOTAL	332,612	397,179	19.4	670	849	26.7	14,154	19,385	37.0	347,436	417,413	20.1

TABLE 9

BILLINGS SMSA POPULATION COMPOSITION PROJECTIONS

TOTAL

	WHITE			BLACK			OTHER			TOTAL		
Age	1970	1981	Percent Change 70-81	1970	1980	Percent Change 70-81	1970	1981	Percent Change 70-81	1970	1981	Percent Change 70-81
0-4	6,852	8,533	24.5	16	10	-37.5	225	203	9.8	7,093	8,746	23.3
5-9	8,728	8,317	-4.7	10	11	10.0	211	200	-5.2	8,949	8,528	-4.7
10-14	9,888	8,783	-11.2	6	21	250.0	212	287	35.4	10,106	9,091	-10.0
15-19	9,096	10,870	19.5	14	16	14.3	146	268	83.6	9,256	11,154	20.5
20-24	6,615	10,685	61.5	22	6	-72.7	178	276	55.1	6,915	10,967	60.9
25-29	5,715	7,685	34.5	19	9	-52.6	141	155	9.9	5,875	7,849	33.6
30-34	4,575	5,920	29.4	3	30	900.0	76	173	127.6	4,654	6,123	31.6
35-39	4,656	7,011	50.6	12	24	100.0	48	159	231.3	4,716	7,194	52.5
40-44	5,326	5,347	.5	0	4	100.0	43	76	76.7	5,369	5,427	1.1
45-49	4,901	5,369	9.5	7	13	85.7	48	53	10.4	4,956	5,435	9.7
50-54	4,646	5,990	28.9	14	0	-100.0	35	46	31.4	4,695	6,036	28.6
55-59	4,349	5,437	25.0	0	8	100.0	5	51	920.0	4,354	5,496	26.2
60-64	3,252	5,057	55.5	23	14	-39.0	0	35	-	3,275	5,106	55.9
65-69	2,240	4,477	99.9	10	0	-100.0	23	4	-82.6	2,273	4,481	97.1
70-74	1,582	3,034	91.8	31	21	-32.3	19	0	100.0	1,632	3,055	87.2
75 +	3,156	4,315	36.7	18	31	72.2	8	32	300.0	3,182	4,378	37.6
TOTAL	85,577	106,830	24.8	205	218	6.3	1418	2018	42.3	87,200	109,066	25.1

TABLE 9 - A

BILLINGS SMSA POPULATION COMPOSITION PROJECTIONS

MALES

	WHITE			BLACK			OTHER			TOTAL		
Age	1970	1981	Percent Change 70-81	1970	1981	Percent Change 70-81	1970	1981	Percent Change 70-81	1970	1981	Percent Change 70-81
0-4	3,455	4,376	*26.6*	4	5	*25.0*	125	103	*-17.6*	3,584	4,484	*25.1*
5-9	4,531	4,263	*5.9*	0	6	-	110	101	*-8.2*	4,641	4,370	*-5.8*
10-14	4,993	4,386	*-12.1*	6	5	*-16.7*	99	158	*59.6*	5,098	4,549	*-10.8*
15-19	4,180	5,470	*30.9*	5	2	*-60.0*	83	136	*63.9*	4,268	5,608	*31.4*
20-24	3,087	5,164	*67.3*	22	6	*-72.7*	89	126	*41.6*	3,198	5,296	*65.6*
25-29	2,751	3,321	*20.7*	8	3	*-62.5*	69	88	*27.5*	2,828	3,412	*20.7*
30-34	2,256	2,692	*19.3*	3	30	*900.0*	27	88	*225.9*	2,286	2,810	*22.9*
35-39	2,134	3,502	*64.1*	12	11	*-8.3*	28	79	*182.1*	2,174	3,592	*65.2*
40-44	2,640	2,656	*1.0*	0	4	-	8	23	*187.5*	2,648	2,683	*1.3*
45-49	2,358	2,431	*3.1*	0	13	-	13	30	*130.8*	2,371	2,474	*4.3*
50-54	2,295	2,916	*27.1*	7	0	*-100.0*	21	8	*-61.9*	2,323	2,924	*25.9*
55-59	2,127	2,547	*19.7*	0	0	-	5	13	*160.0*	2,132	2,560	*20.1*
60-64	1,645	2,391	*45.4*	7	7	-	0	20	-	1,652	2,418	*46.4*
65-69	1,083	2,029	*87.3*	6	0	*-100.0*	11	4	*-63.7*	1,100	2,033	*84.8*
70-74	625	1,384	*121.4*	25	6	*-76.0*	15	0	*-100.0*	665	1,390	*109.0*
75 +	1,282	1,540	*20.1*	18	23	*27.9*	8	18	*125.0*	1,308	1,581	*20.9*
TOTAL	41,442	51,068	*23.2*	123	121	*-1.7*	711	995	*39.9*	42,276	52,184	*23.4*

TABLE 9 - B

BILLINGS SMSA POPULATION COMPOSITION PROJECTIONS

FEMALES

	WHITE			BLACK			OTHER			TOTAL		
Age	1970	1981	Percent Change 70-81	1970	1981	Percent Change 70-81	1970	1981	Percent Change 70-81	1970	1981	Percent Change 70-81
0-4	3,397	4,157	22.4	12	5	-58.3	100	100	-	3,509	4,262	21.5
5-9	4,197	4,054	-3.4	10	5	-50.0	101	99	-1.9	4,308	4,158	-3.5
10-14	4,895	4,397	-10.2	0	16	-	113	129	14.2	5,008	4,542	-9.3
15-19	4,916	5,400	9.8	9	14	55.6	63	132	109.5	4,988	5,546	11.2
20-24	3,528	5,521	56.5	0	0	-	89	150	68.5	3,617	5,671	56.8
25-29	2,964	4,364	47.2	11	6	-45.5	72	67	-6.9	3,047	4,437	45.6
30-34	2,319	3,228	39.2	0	0	-	49	85	73.5	2,368	3,313	39.9
35-39	2,522	3,509	39.1	0	13	-	20	80	300.0	2,542	3,602	41.7
40-44	2,686	2,691	.2	0	0	-	35	53	51.4	2,721	2,744	1.0
45-49	2,543	2,938	15.5	7	0	-100.0	35	23	-34.3	2,585	2,961	14.5
50-54	2,351	3,074	30.8	7	0	-100.0	14	38	171.4	2,372	3,112	31.2
55-59	2,222	2,890	30.0	0	8	-	0	38	-	2,222	2,936	32.1
60-64	1,607	2,666	65.9	16	7	-56.2	0	15	-	1,623	2,688	65.6
65-69	1,157	2,448	111.6	4	0	-100.0	12	0	-100.0	1,173	2,448	108.7
70-74	957	1,650	72.4	6	15	150.0	4	0	-100.0	967	1,665	72.2
75 +	1,874	2,775	48.1	0	8	-	0	14	-	1,874	2,797	49.3
TOTAL	44,135	55,762	26.3	82	97	18.3	707	1023	44.7	44,924	56,882	26.6

TABLE 10

GREAT FALLS SMSA POPULATION COMPOSITION PROJECTIONS

TOTAL

	WHITE			BLACK			OTHER			TOTAL		
Age	1970	1981	Percent Change 70-81	1970	1981	Percent Change 70-81	1970	1981	Percent Change 70-81	1970	1981	Percent Change 70-81
0-4	6,924	7,197	*3.9*	129	111	*-14.0*	245	239	*-2.4*	7,298	7,547	*3.4*
5-9	8,796	6,434	*-26.9*	174	103	*-40.8*	231	237	*2.6*	9,201	6,774	*-26.4*
10-14	9,152	6,917	*-24.4*	75	129	*72.0*	225	245	*8.9*	9,452	7,291	*-22.9*
15-19	6,853	8,896	*29.8*	54	181	*235.2*	246	234	*-4.9*	7,153	9,311	*30.2*
20-24	5,111	9,040	*76.9*	71	89	*25.4*	140	211	*50.7*	5,322	9,340	*75.5*
25-29	4,721	7,075	*49.9*	61	59	*-3.3*	103	263	*155.3*	4,885	7,397	*51.4*
30-34	4,536	5,285	*16.5*	11	71	*545.5*	101	152	*50.5*	4,648	5,508	*18.5*
35-39	4,228	4,523	*6.9*	27	58	*114.8*	98	99	*1.0*	4,353	4,680	*7.5*
40-44	4,048	4,447	*9.9*	17	9	*-47.1*	126	95	*-24.6*	4,191	4,551	*8.6*
45-49	4,241	4,199	*-1.0*	15	26	*73.3*	51	96	*88.2*	4,307	4,321	*.3*
50-54	3,716	3,943	*6.1*	17	16	*-5.9*	57	119	*108.8*	3,790	4,078	*7.6*
55-59	3,162	4,020	*27.1*	3	14	*366.7*	32	45	*40.6*	3,197	4,079	*27.6*
60-64	2,739	3,441	*25.6*	2	14	*600.0*	51	51	-	2,792	3,506	*25.6*
65-69	2,109	2,831	*34.2*	2	3	*50.0*	8	26	*225.0*	2,119	2,860	*35.0*
70-74	1,756	2,259	*28.6*	11	1	*-90.9*	6	38	*533.3*	1,773	2,298	*29.6*
75 +	2,572	3,531	*37.3*	0	8	-	16	18	*12.5*	2,588	3,557	*37.4*
TOTAL	74,664	84,038	*12.6*	669	892	*33.3*	1736	2168	*24.9*	77,069	87,098	*13.0*

TABLE 10 - A

GREAT FALLS SMSA POPULATION COMPOSITION PROJECTIONS

MALES

	WHITE			BLACK			OTHER			TOTAL		
Age	1970	1981	Percent Change 70-81	1970	1981	Percent Change 70-81	1970	1981	Percent Change 70-81	1970	1981	Percent Change 70-81
0-4	3,502	3,690	5.4	49	56	8.2	149	121	-18.8	3,700	3,867	4.5
5-9	4,536	3,298	-27.3	94	52	-44.7	97	120	23.7	4,727	3,470	-26.6
10-14	4,615	3,499	-24.2	22	49	122.7	119	149	25.2	4,756	3,697	-22.3
15-19	3,284	4,525	37.8	14	96	585.7	106	97	8.5	3,404	4,718	38.6
20-24	1,784	4,611	158.5	20	28	40.0	38	111	192.1	1,842	4,750	157.9
25-29	1,826	3,464	89.7	2	14	600.0	43	110	155.8	1,871	3,588	91.8
30-34	2,176	1,662	-23.6	1	17	1600.0	63	37	-41.3	2,240	1,716	-23.4
35-39	1,959	1,620	-17.3	10	0	-100.0	13	39	200.0	1,982	1,659	-16.3
40-44	1,902	2,074	9.0	7	0	-100.0	39	58	48.7	1,948	2,132	9.4
45-49	2,092	1,888	-9.8	1	9	800.0	31	12	-61.3	2,124	1,909	-10.1
50-54	1,859	1,796	-3.4	8	6	-25.0	18	35	94.4	1,885	1,837	-2.5
55-59	1,533	1,908	24.5	0	1	-	22	26	18.2	1,555	1,935	24.4
60-64	1,343	1,628	21.2	2	6	200.0	34	15	-55.9	1,379	1,649	19.6
65-69	947	1,273	27.7	0	0	-	0	17	-	997	1,290	29.4
70-74	692	982	41.9	3	1	-66.7	0	23	-	695	1,006	44.7
75 +	1,185	1,296	9.4	0	1	-	0	0	-	1,185	1,297	9.5
TOTAL	35,285	39,214	11.1	233	336	44.2	772	970	25.6	36,290	40,520	11.7

TABLE 10 - B

GREAT FALLS SMSA POPULATION COMPOSITION PROJECTIONS

FEMALE

	WHITE			BLACK			OTHER			TOTAL		
Age	1970	1981	Percent Change 70-81	1970	1981	Percent Change 70-81	1970	1981	Percent Change 70-81	1970	1981	Percent Change 70-81
0-4	3,422	3,507	*2.5*	80	55	*-31.3*	96	118	*22.9*	3,598	3,680	*2.3*
5-9	4,260	3,136	*-26.4*	80	51	*-36.3*	134	117	*-12.7*	4,474	3,304	*-26.2*
10-14	4,537	3,418	*-24.7*	53	80	*50.9*	106	96	*9.4*	4,696	3,594	*-23.5*
15-19	3,569	4,371	*22.5*	40	85	*112.5*	140	137	*-2.1*	3,749	4,593	*22.5*
20-24	3,327	4,429	*33.1*	51	61	*19.6*	102	100	*-2.0*	3,480	4,590	*31.9*
25-29	2,895	3,611	*24.7*	59	45	*-23.7*	60	153	*155.0*	3,014	3,809	*26.4*
30-34	2,360	3,623	*53.5*	10	54	*440.0*	38	115	*202.6*	2,408	3,792	*57.5*
35-39	2,269	2,903	*27.9*	17	58	*241.2*	85	60	*-29.4*	2,371	3,021	*27.4*
40-44	2,146	2,373	*10.6*	10	9	*-10.0*	87	37	*-57.5*	2,243	2,419	*7.8*
45-49	2,149	2,311	*7.5*	14	17	*21.4*	20	84	*320.0*	2,183	2,412	*10.5*
50-54	1,857	2,147	*15.6*	9	10	*11.1*	39	84	*115.4*	1,905	2,241	*17.6*
55-59	1,629	2,112	*29.7*	3	13	*333.3*	10	19	*90.0*	1,642	2,144	*30.6*
60-64	1,396	1,813	*29.9*	0	9	-	17	36	*111.8*	1,413	1,857	*41.4*
65-69	1,112	1,558	*40.1*	2	3	*50.0*	8	9	*12.5*	1,122	1,570	*39.9*
70-74	1,064	1,277	*20.0*	8	0	*-100.0*	6	15	*150.0*	1,078	1,292	*19.9*
75 +	1,387	2,235	*61.1*	0	7	-	16	18	*12.5*	1,403	2,260	*61.1*
TOTAL	39,379	44,824	*13.8*	436	556	*27.5*	964	1,198	*24.3*	40,779	46,578	*14.2*

TABLE 11

RURAL CEP AREA POPULATION COMPOSITION PROJECTIONS

TOTAL

Age	WHITE 1970	WHITE 1981	WHITE Percent Change 70-81	NON-WHITE 1970	NON-WHITE 1981	NON-WHITE Percent Change 70-81	TOTAL 1970	TOTAL 1981	TOTAL Percent Change 70-81
0-4	8,171	7,651	-6.4	87	162	86.2	8,258	7,813	-5.4
5-9	10,218	7,507	-26.5	136	184	35.3	10,354	7,691	-25.7
10-14	10,414	9,468	-9.1	178	101	-43.3	10,592	9,569	-9.7
15-19	9,817	11,685	19.0	280	156	-44.2	10,097	11,841	17.3
20-24	6,008	8,839	47.1	75	136	81.3	6,083	8,975	47.5
25-29	5,494	6,790	23.6	61	197	223.0	5,555	6,987	25.8
30-34	5,168	5,619	8.7	59	72	22.0	5,227	5,691	8.9
35-39	4,772	6,462	35.4	81	70	-13.6	4,853	6,532	34.6
40-44	5,236	5,893	12.5	87	65	-25.3	5,323	5,958	11.9
45-49	5,480	5,394	1.6	74	88	18.9	5,554	5,482	-1.3
50-54	6,323	5,790	-8.4	60	92	53.3	6,383	5,882	-7.8
55-59	6,209	5,894	-5.1	54	74	37.0	6,263	5,968	-4.7
60-64	4,826	6,465	34.0	29	59	103.4	4,855	6,524	34.4
65-69	4,019	5,736	42.7	35	48	37.1	4,054	5,784	42.7
70-74	2,792	3,902	39.8	35	22	-37.1	2,827	3,924	38.8
75 +	4,321	5,869	35.8	15	47	213.3	4,336	5,916	36.4
TOTAL	99,268	108,964	9.8	1,346	1,573	16.9	100,614	110,537	9.9

TABLE 11 - A

RURAL CEP AREA POPULATION COMPOSITION PROJECTIONS

MALES

	WHITE			NON-WHITE			TOTAL		
Age	1970	1981	Percent Change 70-81	1970	1981	Percent Change 70-81	1970	1981	Percent Change 70-81
0-4	4,165	3,921	-5.9	62	82	32.3	4,227	4,003	5.3
5-9	5,268	3,846	-27.0	77	93	20.8	5,345	3,939	-26.3
10-14	5,187	4,804	-7.4	79	72	-8.9	5,266	4,876	-7.4
15-19	4,964	6,005	21.0	140	88	37.1	5,104	6,093	19.4
20-24	2,840	4,300	51.4	32	57	78.1	2,872	4,357	51.7
25-29	2,641	3,351	26.9	33	92	178.8	2,674	3,443	28.8
30-34	2,627	2,690	2.4	28	31	10.7	2,655	2,721	2.5
35-39	2,356	3,193	35.5	33	39	18.2	2,389	3,232	35.3
40-44	2,533	2,987	17.9	38	30	-21.1	2,571	3,017	17.3
45-49	2,770	2,650	-4.3	57	35	-38.6	2,827	2,685	-5.0
50-54	3,012	2,753	-8.6	13	39	200.0	3,025	2,792	-7.7
55-59	2,983	2,882	-3.4	19	56	210.5	3,002	2,938	-2.1
60-64	2,543	2,955	16.2	19	12	-36.8	2,562	2,967	15.8
65-69	1,825	2,534	38.8	11	15	36.4	1,836	2,549	38.8
60-74	1,273	1,809	42.1	24	13	45.8	1,297	1,822	40.5
75 +	1,729	2,034	17.6	9	18	100.0	1,738	2,052	18.1
TOTAL	48,716	52,714	8.2	674	772	14.5	49,390	53,486	8.3

TABLE 11 - B

RURAL CEP AREA POPULATION COMPOSITION PROJECTIONS

FEMALES

	WHITE			NON-WHITE			TOTAL		
Age	1970	1981	Percent Change 70-81	1970	1981	Percent Change 70-81	1970	1981	Percent Change 70-81
0-4	4,006	3,730	-6.9	25	80	220.0	4,031	3,810	-5.5
5-9	4,950	3,661	-26.0	59	91	54.2	5,009	3,752	-25.1
10-14	5,227	4,664	-10.8	99	29	-70.1	5,326	4,693	-11.9
15-19	4,853	5,680	17.0	140	68	-51.4	4,993	5,748	15.1
20-24	3,168	4,539	43.3	43	79	83.7	3,211	4,618	43.8
25-29	2,853	3,439	20.5	28	105	275.0	2,881	3,544	23.0
30-34	2,541	2,929	15.3	31	41	32.3	2,572	2,970	15.5
35-39	2,416	3,269	35.3	48	31	-35.4	2,464	3,300	33.9
40-44	2,703	2,906	7.5	49	35	-28.6	2,752	2,941	6.9
45-49	2,710	2,744	1.3	17	53	211.8	2,727	2,797	2.6
50-54	3,311	3,037	-8.3	47	53	12.8	3,358	3,090	-8.0
55-59	3,226	3,012	-6.6	35	18	48.6	3,261	3,030	-7.1
60-64	2,283	3,510	53.7	10	47	370.0	2,293	3,557	55.1
65-69	2,194	3,202	45.9	24	33	37.5	2 218	3,235	45.9
70-74	1,519	2,093	37.8	11	9	-18.2	1,530	2,102	37.4
75 +	2,592	3,835	48.0	6	29	383.3	2,598	3,864	48.7
TOTAL	50,552	56,250	11.3	672	801	19.2	51,224	57,051	11.4

TABLE 12

BALANCE OF STATE POPULATION COMPOSITION PROJECTIONS

TOTAL

	WHITE			NON-WHITE			TOTAL		
Age	1970	1981	Percent Change 70-81	1970	1981	Percent Change 70-81	1981	1981	Percent Change 70-81
0-4	45,135	49,109	*8.8*	3,724	3,768	*1.2*	48,859	52,877	*8.2*
5-9	58,414	47,884	*-18.0*	4,285	3,412	*-20.4*	62,699	51,296	*-18.2*
10-14	63,353	54,797	*-13.5*	4,126	4,455	*8.0*	67,479	59,252	*12.2*
15-19	57,283	69,423	*21.2*	3,222	5,590	*73.5*	60,505	75,013	*24.0*
20-24	40,145	63,146	*57.3*	2,040	4,700	*130.4*	42,185	67,846	*60.8*
25-29	33,822	45,264	*33.8*	1,802	2,937	*63.0*	35,624	48,201	*35.3*
30-34	30,700	34,495	*12.4*	1,513	1,901	*25.6*	32,213	36,396	*13.0*
35-39	29,209	37,837	*29.5*	1,358	1,973	*45.3*	30,567	39,810	*30.2*
40-44	31,492	35,275	*12.0*	1,233	1,837	*49.0*	32,725	37,112	*13.4*
45-49	31,826	34,659	*8.9*	928	1,636	*76.3*	32,754	36,295	*10.8*
50-54	31,808	36,885	*16.0*	917	1,410	*53.8*	32,725	38,295	*17.0*
55-59	27,961	36,414	*30.2*	757	1,029	*35.9*	28,718	37,443	*30.4*
60-64	22,985	35,049	*52.5*	519	942	*81.5*	23,504	35,991	*53.1*
65-69	17,360	29,050	*67.3*	548	783	*42.9*	17,908	29,833	*66.6*
70-74	13,695	21,675	*58.3*	370	465	*25.7*	14,065	22,140	*57.4*
75 +	25,133	33,223	*32.2*	430	646	*50.2*	25,563	33,869	*32.5*
TOTAL	560,321	664,185	*18.6*	27,772	37,484	*64.6*	588,093	701,669	*19.3*

TABLE 12 - A

BALANCE OF STATE POPULATION COMPOSITION PROJECTIONS

MALES

Age	WHITE 1970	WHITE 1981	WHITE Percent Change 70-81	NON-WHITE 1970	NON-WHITE 1981	NON-WHITE Percent Change 70-81	TOTAL 1970	TOTAL 1981	TOTAL Percent Change 70-81
0-4	23,066	25,167	*9.1*	1,814	1,905	*6.2*	24,880	27,072	*8.9*
5-9	29,659	24,533	*-17.3*	2,138	1,724	*-19.4*	31,797	26,257	*-17.4*
10-14	32,439	27,907	*-14.0*	2,104	2,162	*2.8*	34,543	30,069	*-13.0*
15-19	28,432	34,997	*23.1*	1,552	2,809	*81.0*	29,984	37,806	*26.1*
20-24	19,043	32,197	*69.1*	966	2,454	*154.0*	20,009	34,651	*73.2*
25-29	16,296	22,083	*35.5*	851	1,360	*59.8*	17,147	23,443	*36.7*
30-34	15,023	15,258	*1.6*	762	807	*5.9*	15,785	16,065	*1.8*
35-39	14,064	17,413	*23.8*	623	798	*28.1*	14,687	18,211	*24.0*
40-44	16,018	16,843	*5.2*	540	833	*54.3*	16,558	17,676	*6.8*
45-49	15,873	16,502	*4.0*	443	703	*58.7*	16,316	17,205	*5.4*
50-54	16,152	18,528	*14.7*	504	604	*19.8*	16,656	19,132	*14.9*
55-59	14,079	17,713	*25.8*	331	497	*50.2*	14,410	18,210	*26.4*
60-64	11,909	17,105	*43.6*	265	515	*94.3*	12,174	17,620	*44.7*
65-69	8,515	13,761	*61.6*	297	339	*14.1*	8,812	14,100	*60.0*
70-74	6,212	10,186	*64.0*	197	226	*14.7*	6,409	10,412	*62.5*
75 +	11,481	13,063	*13.8*	233	315	*35.2*	11,714	13,378	*14.2*
TOTAL	278,261	323,256	*16.2*	13,620	18,051	*32.5*	291,881	341,307	*16.9*

TABLE 12 - B

BALANCE OF STATE POPULATION COMPOSITION PROJECTIONS

FEMALES

	WHITE			NON-WHITE			TOTAL		
Age	1970	1981	Percent Change 70-81	1970	1981	Percent Change 70-81	1970	1981	Percent Change 70-81
0-4	22,069	23,942	*8.5*	1,910	1,863	*-2.5*	23,979	25,805	*7.6*
5-9	28,755	23,351	*18.8*	2,147	1,688	*-21.4*	30,902	25,039	*-19.0*
10-14	30,914	26,890	*13.0*	2,022	2,293	*13.4*	32,936	29,183	*11.4*
15-19	28,851	34,426	*19.3*	1,670	2,781	*66.5*	30,521	37,207	*21.9*
20-24	21,102	30,949	*46.7*	1,074	2,246	*109.1*	22,176	33,195	*49.7*
25-29	17,526	23,181	*32.3*	951	1,577	*65.8*	18,477	24,758	*34.0*
30-34	15,677	19,237	*22.7*	751	1,094	*45.7*	16,428	20,331	*23.8*
35-39	15,145	20,424	*34.9*	735	1,175	*59.9*	15,880	21,599	*36.0*
40-44	15,474	18,432	*19.1*	693	1,004	*44.9*	16,167	19,436	*20.2*
45-49	15,953	18,157	*13.8*	485	933	*92.4*	16,438	19,090	*16.1*
50-54	15,656	18,357	*17.3*	413	806	*95.2*	16,069	19,163	*19.3*
55-59	13,882	18,701	*34.7*	426	532	*24.9*	14,308	19,233	*34.4*
60-64	11,076	17,944	*62.0*	254	427	*68.1*	11,330	18,371	*62.1*
65-69	8,845	15,289	*72.9*	251	444	*76.9*	9,096	15,733	*73.0*
70-74	7,483	11,489	*53.5*	173	239	*38.2*	7,656	11,728	*53.2*
75 +	13,652	20,160	*47.7*	197	331	*68.0*	13,849	20,491	*48.0*
TOTAL	282,060	340,929	*20.9*	14,152	19,433	*37.3*	296,212	360,362	*21.7*

TABLE 13

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE COMPOSITION

MONTANA	1970	1981	PERCENT CHANGE	PARTICIPATION RATES 1970	1981
Males	169,071	229,464	35.7%	74.4%	79.2%
White	164,451	221,210	34.5	74.8	79.7
Black	300	454	51.3	71.6	88.7
Other	4,320	7,800	80.6	60.6	66.7
Females	91,578	167,893	83.3	38.5	53.0
White	89,023	161,921	81.9	38.8	53.5
Black	167	308	84.4	43.5	55.7
Other	2,388	5,664	137.2	30.6	43.3
Total	260,649	397,357	52.4%	56.0%	65.5%
BILLINGS SMSA					
Males	21,864	33,134	51.5%	78.2%	88.0%
White	21,613	32,591	50.8	78.6	88.2
Black	42	70	66.7	37.2	68.6
Other	209	473	126.3	59.4	77.8
Females	13,132	26,631	102.8	42.2	62.2
White	12,990	26,295	102.4	42.4	62.5
Black	28	27	-3.6	46.7	38.6
Other	114	309	171.1	29.5	46.3
Total	34,996	59,765	70.8%	59.3%	74.3%
GREAT FALLS SMSA					
Males	17,208	19,828	15.2%	77.3%	68.5%
White	16,845	19,298	14.6	77.4	69.4
Black	79	166	110.1	41.1	53.5
Other	284	364	28.2	71.5	65.0
Females	10,941	16,451	50.4	40.1	46.9
White	10,682	16,086	50.6	40.3	47.5
Black	91	153	68.1	41.7	43.4
Other	168	302	79.8	28.0	36.1
Total	28,149	36,279	28.9%	56.7%	57.1%

TABLE 13

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE COMPOSITION (Cont.)

RURAL CEP	1970	1981	PERCENT CHANGE	PARTICIPATION RATES 1970	1981
Males	24,642	31,853	29.3%	73.6%	80.7%
White	24,335	31,456	29.3	73.6	80.8
Non-White	307	397	29.3	71.9	78.5
Females	14,786	25,050	69.4	41.4	57.4
White	14,650	24,847	69.6	41.5	57.7
Non-White	136	203	49.3	28.9	34.7
Total	39,428	56,903	44.3%	57.0%	68.5%
BALANCE-OF-STATE					
Males	144,429	197,611	36.8%	74.5%	78.9%
White	140,116	189,754	35.4	75.0	79.5
Non-White	4,313	7,857	82.2	60.5	67.2
Females	76,792	142,843	86.0	38.0	52.3
White	74,373	137,074	84.3	38.3	52.7
Non-White	2,419	5,769	138.5	31.3	44.2
Total	221,221	340,454	53.9%	55.9%	65.1%

TABLE 14

MONTANA

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LABOR FORCE: FISCAL YEAR 1981

	Number	Percent
Total Population	812,206	100.0
Male Population	394,793	48.6
Female Population	417,413	51.4
White Population	773,149	95.2
Nonwhite Population	39,057	4.8
Total Civilian Labor Force	397,357	100.0
Male Labor Force	229,464	57.7
Female Labor Force	167,893	42.3
White Labor Force	383,131	96.4
Nonwhite Labor Force	14,226	3.6
Total Unemployment	24,635	100.0
Male Unemployment	13,259	53.8
Female Unemployment	11,376	46.2
White Unemployment	21,620	87.8
Nonwhite Unemployment	3,015	12.2
Total Employment	372,722	100.0
Male Employment	216,205	58.0
Female Employment	156,517	42.0
White Employment	361,511	97.0
Nonwhite Employment	11,211	3.0

Total Unemployment Rate	6.2%
Male Unemployment Rate	5.8%
Female Unemployment Rate	6.8%
White Unemployment Rate	5.6%
Nonwhite Unemployment Rate	21.2%

TABLE 15

MONTANA

LABOR FORCE COMPOSITION PROJECTIONS

Age	Civilian Labor Force			Employment			Unemployment			Unemployment Rate		
	1970	1981	Percent Change 70-81	1970	1981	Percent Change 70-81	1970	1981	Percent Change 70-81	1970	1981	Percent Change 70-81
White Males												
16-17	5,663	10,481	*85.1*	4,709	8,929	*89.6*	954	1,552	*62.7*	*16.8*	*14.8*	*-11.9*
18-19	6,068	11,407	*88.0*	5,205	10,214	*96.2*	863	1,193	*38.2*	*14.2*	*10.5*	*-26.0*
20-24	16,547	31,642	*91.2*	14,789	28,966	*95.9*	1,758	2,676	*52.2*	*10.6*	*8.5*	*-19.8*
25-34	34,225	42,514	*24.2*	32,784	40,768	*24.4*	1,441	1,746	*21.2*	*4.2*	*4.1*	*-2.4*
35-44	33,531	39,627	*18.2*	32,236	38,268	*18.7*	1,295	1,359	*4.9*	*3.9*	*3.4*	*-12.8*
45-64	60,876	70,376	*15.6*	58,545	68,171	*16.4*	2,331	2,205	*-5.4*	*3.8*	*3.1*	*-18.4*
65 +	7,541	15,163	*101.7*	7,192	14,464	*101.1*	349	699	*100.3*	*4.6*	*4.6*	*0.0*
Total	164,451	221,210	*34.5*	155,460	209,780	*34.9*	8,991	11,430	*27.1*	*5.5*	*5.3*	*-5.5*
Non-White Males												
16-17	222	556	*150.4*	183	439	*139.9*	39	117	*200.0*	*17.6*	*21.0*	*19.3*
18-19	240	524	*118.3*	204	437	*114.2*	36	87	*141.6*	*15.0*	*16.6*	*10.7*
20-24	640	1,727	*169.8*	468	1,116	*138.5*	172	611	*255.2*	*26.9*	*35.4*	*31.6*
25-34	1,270	1,971	*55.2*	1,011	1,490	*47.4*	259	481	*85.7*	*20.4*	*24.4*	*19.6*
35-44	1,030	1,571	*52.5*	881	1,335	*51.5*	149	236	*58.4*	*14.5*	*15.1*	*4.1*
45-64	1,060	1,688	*59.2*	911	1,402	*53.9*	149	286	*91.9*	*14.1*	*17.0*	*20.6*
65 +	158	217	*37.3*	153	206	*34.6*	5	11	*120.0*	*3.2*	*4.9*	*53.1*
Total	4,620	8,254	*78.7*	3,811	6,425	*68.6*	809	1,829	*126.1*	*17.5*	*22.2*	*26.8*
White Females												
16-17	3,564	9,776	*174.3*	2,829	7,988	*182.4*	735	1,788	*143.3*	*20.6*	*18.3*	*-11.2*
18-19	5,654	10,840	*91.7*	4,557	9,099	*99.7*	1,097	1,741	*58.7*	*19.4*	*16.1*	*-17.0*
20-24	12,159	24,852	*104.4*	11,070	22,725	*105.3*	1,089	2,127	*95.3*	*9.0*	*8.6*	*-4.4*
25-34	15,654	34,658	*121.4*	14,685	32,795	*123.3*	969	1,863	*92.3*	*6.2*	*5.4*	*-12.9*
35-44	17,093	31,874	*86.5*	16,330	30,691	*87.9*	763	1,183	*55.0*	*4.5*	*3.7*	*-17.8*
45-64	31,124	44,591	*43.3*	30,056	43,220	*43.8*	1,068	1,371	*28.4*	*3.4*	*3.1*	*-8.8*
65 +	3,775	5,330	*41.2*	3,682	5,213	*41.6*	93	117	*25.8*	*2.5*	*2.2*	*-12.0*
Total	89,023	161,921	*81.9*	83,209	151,731	*82.3*	5,814	10,190	*75.3*	*6.5*	*6.3*	*-3.0*

TABLE 15 (Cont.)

MONTANA

LABOR FORCE COMPOSITION PROJECTIONS

Age	Civilian Labor Force 1970	1981	Percent Change 70-81	Employment 1970	1981	Percent Change 70-81	Unemployment 1970	1981	Percent Change 70-81	Unemployment Rate 1970	1981	Percent Change 70-81
Non-White Females												
16-17	137	549	300.7	101	415	310.9	36	134	272.2	26.3	24.3	-7.6
18-19	240	652	171.7	143	412	188.1	97	240	147.4	40.4	36.8	-8.9
20-24	383	1,122	193.0	313	883	182.1	70	230	241.4	18.3	21.3	16.4
25-34	654	1,449	121.6	581	1,262	117.2	73	187	156.2	11.2	13.0	16.1
35-44	536	1,069	99.4	485	937	93.2	51	132	158.8	9.5	12.4	30.5
45-64	520	1,005	93.3	439	809	84.3	81	196	142.0	15.6	19.5	25.0
65 +	85	126	48.2	66	68	3.0	19	58	206.3	22.4	46.3	106.7
Total	2,555	5,972	133.7	2,128	4,786	124.9	427	1,186	177.7	16.7	19.9	19.2
Total												
16-17	9,586	21,362	122.8	7,822	17,771	127.2	1,764	3,591	103.6	18.4	16.8	-8.7
18-19	12,202	23,423	92.0	10,109	20,162	99.4	2,093	3,261	55.8	17.2	13.9	-19.2
20-24	29,729	59,343	99.6	26,640	53,690	101.5	3,089	5,653	83.0	10.4	9.5	-8.7
25-34	51,803	80,592	55.6	49,061	76,315	55.6	2,742	4,277	56.0	5.3	5.3	0.0
35-44	52,190	74,141	42.1	49,932	71,231	42.7	2,258	2,910	28.9	4.3	3.9	-9.3
45-64	93,580	117,660	25.7	89,951	113,602	26.3	3,629	4,058	11.8	3.9	3.4	-12.8
65 +	11,559	20,836	80.3	11,093	19,951	79.9	466	885	89.9	4.0	4.2	5.0
Total	260,649	397,357	52.4	244,608	372,722	52.4	16,041	24,635	53.6	6.2	6.2	0.0

TABLE 16

BILLINGS SMSA

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LABOR FORCE: FISCAL YEAR 1981

	Number	Percent
Total Population	109,066	100.0
Male Population	52,184	47.8
Female Population	56,882	52.2
White Population	106,830	97.9
Nonwhite Population	2,236	2.1
Total Civilian Labor Force	59,765	100.0
Male Labor Force	33,134	55.4
Female Labor Force	26,631	44.6
White Labor Force	58,886	98.5
Nonwhite Labor Force	879	1.5
Total Unemployment	2,689	100.0
Male Unemployment	1,261	46.9
Female Unemployment	1,428	53.1
White Unemployment	2,575	95.8
Nonwhite Unemployment	114	4.2
Total Employment	57,076	100.0
Male Employment	31,873	55.8
Female Employment	25,203	44.2
White Employment	56,311	98.7
Nonwhite Employment	765	1.3

Total Unemployment Rate	4.5 %
Male Unemployment Rate	3.8 %
Female Unemployment Rate	5.4 %
White Unemployment Rate	4.4 %
Nonwhite Unemployment Rate	13.0 %

TABLE 17

BILLINGS SMSA

LABOR FORCE COMPOSITION PROJECTIONS

Age	Civilian Labor Force 1970	Civilian Labor Force 1981	Civilian Labor Force Percent Change 70-81	Employment 1970	Employment 1981	Employment Percent Change 70-81	Unemployment 1970	Unemployment 1981	Unemployment Percent Change 70-81	Unemployment Rate 1970	Unemployment Rate 1981	Unemployment Rate Percent Change 70-81
White Males												
16-17	809	1,822	*125.2*	638	1,566	*145.5*	171	256	*49.7*	*21.1*	*14.1*	*-33.2*
18-19	835	1,861	*122.9*	691	1,682	*143.4*	144	179	*24.3*	*17.2*	*9.6*	*-44.2*
20-24	2,349	5,009	*113.2*	2,124	4,720	*122.2*	225	289	*28.4*	*9.6*	*5.8*	*-39.6*
25-34	4,744	5,893	*24.2*	4,589	5,751	*25.3*	155	142	*-8.4*	*3.3*	*2.4*	*-27.3*
35-44	4,652	6,034	*29.7*	4,538	5,935	*30.8*	114	99	*-13.2*	*2.5*	*1.6*	*-36.0*
45-64	7,505	10,068	*34.2*	7,229	9,839	*36.1*	276	229	*-17.0*	*3.7*	*2.3*	*-37.8*
65 +	719	1,904	*164.8*	700	1,866	*166.6*	19	38	*100.0*	*2.6*	*2.0*	*-23.1*
Total	21,613	32,591	*50.8*	20,509	31,359	*52.9*	1,104	1,232	*11.6*	*5.1*	*3.8*	*-25.5*
Non-White Males												
16-17	14	53	*278.6*	14	53	*278.6*	0	0	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*
18-19	0	0	*0.0*	0	0	*0.0*	0	0	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*
20-24	46	80	*73.9*	41	70	*70.7*	5	10	*100.0*	*10.9*	*12.5*	*14.7*
25-34	93	204	*119.4*	85	185	*117.6*	8	19	*137.5*	*8.6*	*9.3*	*8.1*
35-44	29	97	*234.5*	29	97	*234.5*	0	0	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*
45-64	48	90	*87.5*	48	90	*87.5*	0	0	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*
65 +	21	19	*-9.5*	21	19	*-9.5*	0	0	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*
Total	251	543	*116.3*	238	514	*116.0*	13	29	*123.8*	*5.2*	*5.3*	*1.9*
White Females												
16-17	522	1,531	*193.3*	354	1,183	*234.2*	168	348	*107.1*	*32.2*	*22.7*	*-29.5*
18-19	1,009	1,694	*67.9*	812	1,476	*81.8*	197	218	*10.7*	*19.5*	*12.9*	*-33.8*
20-24	1,923	4,474	*132.7*	1,771	4,205	*137.4*	152	269	*77.0*	*7.9*	*6.0*	*-24.1*
25-34	2,384	6,382	*167.7*	2,269	6,169	*171.9*	115	213	*85.2*	*4.8*	*3.3*	*-31.3*
35-44	2,555	4,787	*87.4*	2,439	4,643	*90.4*	116	144	*24.1*	*4.5*	*3.0*	*-33.3*
45-64	4,215	6,787	*61.0*	4,094	6,648	*62.4*	121	139	*14.9*	*2.9*	*2.0*	*-31.0*
65 +	382	640	*67.5*	372	628	*68.8*	10	12	*20.0*	*2.6*	*1.9*	*-26.9*
Total	12,990	26,295	*102.4*	12,111	24,952	*106.0*	879	1,343	*52.8*	*6.8*	*5.1*	*-25.0*

TABLE 17 (Cont.)

BILLINGS SMSA

LABOR FORCE COMPOSITION PROJECTIONS

Age	Civilian Labor Force 1970	Civilian Labor Force 1981	Civilian Labor Force Percent Change 70-81	Employment 1970	Employment 1981	Employment Percent Change 70-81	Unemployment 1970	Unemployment 1981	Unemployment Percent Change 70-81	Unemployment Rate 1970	Unemployment Rate 1981	Unemployment Rate Percent Change 70-81
Non-White Females												
16-17	9	45	*400.0*	5	28	*460.0*	4	17	*325.0*	*44.4*	*37.8*	*-14.9*
18-19	4	15	*275.0*	4	15	*275.0*	0	0	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*
20-24	26	64	*146.2*	26	64	*146.2*	0	0	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*
25-34	36	67	*86.1*	19	34	*78.9*	17	33	*94.1*	*47.2*	*49.3*	*4.4*
35-44	13	44	*238.5*	9	28	*211.1*	4	16	*300.0*	*30.8*	*36.4*	*18.2*
45-64	48	87	*81.3*	39	68	*74.4*	9	19	*111.1*	*18.8*	*21.8*	*16.0*
65 +	6	14	*133.3*	6	14	*133.3*	0	0	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*
Total	142	336	*136.6*	108	251	*132.4*	34	85	*150.0*	*23.9*	*25.3*	*5.9*
Total												
16-17	1,354	3,451	*154.9*	1,011	2,830	*179.9*	343	621	*81.0*	*25.3*	*18.0*	*-28.9*
18-19	1,848	3,570	*93.2*	1,507	3,173	*110.6*	341	397	*16.4*	*18.5*	*11.1*	*-40.0*
20-24	4,344	9,627	*121.6*	3,962	9,059	*128.6*	382	568	*48.7*	*8.8*	*5.9*	*-33.0*
25-34	7,257	12,546	*72.9*	6,962	12,139	*74.4*	295	407	*38.0*	*4.1*	*3.2*	*-22.0*
35-44	7,249	10,962	*51.2*	7,015	10,703	*52.6*	234	259	*10.7*	*3.2*	*2.4*	*-25.0*
45-64	11,816	17,032	*44.1*	11,410	16,645	*45.9*	406	387	*4.8*	*3.4*	*2.3*	*-32.4*
65 +	1,128	2,577	*128.5*	1,099	2,527	*129.9*	29	50	*72.4*	*2.6*	*1.9*	*-26.9*
Total	34,996	59,765	*70.8*	32,966	57,076	*73.1*	2,030	2,689	*32.5*	*5.8*	*4.5*	*-22.4*

TABLE 18

GREAT FALLS SMSA

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LABOR FORCE: FISCAL YEAR 1981

	Number	Percent
Total Population	87,098	100.0
Male Population	40,520	46.5
Female Population	46,578	53.5
White Population	84,038	96.5
Nonwhite Population	3,060	3.5
Total Civilian Labor Force	36,369	100.0
Male Labor Force	19,828	54.5
Female Labor Force	16,541	45.5
White Labor Force	35,384	97.3
Nonwhite Labor Force	985	2.7
Total Unemployment	2,576	100.0
Male Unemployment	1,120	43.5
Female Unemployment	1,456	56.5
White Unemployment	2,289	88.9
Nonwhite Unemployment	287	11.1
Total Employment	33,793	100.0
Male Employment	18,708	55.4
Female Employment	15,085	44.6
White Employment	33,095	97.9
Nonwhite Employment	698	2.1
Total Unemployment Rate		7.1 %
Male Unemployment Rate		5.6 %
Female Unemployment Rate		8.8 %
White Unemployment Rate		6.5 %
Nonwhite Unemployment Rate		29.1 %

TABLE 19

GREAT FALLS SMSA

LABOR FORCE COMPOSITION PROJECTIONS

Age	Civilian Labor Force 1970	Civilian Labor Force 1981	Civilian Labor Force Percent Change 70-81	Employment 1970	Employment 1981	Employment Percent Change 70-81	Unemployment 1970	Unemployment 1981	Unemployment Percent Change 70-81	Unemployment Rate 1970	Unemployment Rate 1981	Unemployment Rate Percent Change 70-81
White Males												
16-17	604	939	55.5	471	761	61.6	133	178	33.8	22.0	19.0	-13.6
18-19	532	1,212	127.8	460	1,094	137.8	72	118	63.8	13.5	9.7	-28.1
20-24	1,596	3,854	141.5	1,440	3,560	147.2	156	294	88.5	9.8	7.6	-22.4
25-34	3,886	4,336	11.6	3,759	4,201	11.8	127	135	6.3	3.3	3.1	-6.1
35-44	3,715	3,108	-16.3	3,596	3,021	-16.0	119	87	-26.9	3.2	2.8	-12.5
45-64	6,006	5,116	-14.8	3,772	4,956	-14.1	234	160	-31.6	3.9	3.1	-20.5
65 +	506	733	44.9	478	693	45.0	28	40	42.9	5.5	5.5	0.0
Total	16,845	19,298	14.6	15,976	18,286	14.5	869	1,012	16.5	5.2	5.2	0.0
Non-White Males												
16-17	17	67	294.1	8	37	362.5	9	30	233.3	52.9	55.2	4.3
18-19	13	15	15.4	9	11	22.2	4	4	0.0	30.8	26.7	-13.3
20-24	36	93	158.3	18	50	177.8	18	43	138.9	50.0	46.2	-7.6
25-34	99	174	75.8	90	160	77.8	9	14	55.6	9.1	8.0	-12.1
35-44	65	97	49.2	61	93	52.5	4	4	0.0	6.2	4.1	-33.9
45-64	85	84	-1.2	70	71	1.4	15	13	-13.3	17.6	15.5	-11.9
65 +	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	315	530	68.3	256	422	64.8	59	108	83.1	18.7	20.4	9.1
White Females												
16-17	316	705	123.1	268	599	123.5	48	106	120.8	15.2	15.0	-1.3
18-19	660	1,052	59.4	482	788	63.5	178	264	48.3	27.0	25.1	-7.0
20-24	1,764	2,716	54.0	1,566	2,388	52.5	198	328	65.7	11.2	12.1	8.0
25-34	2,234	4,456	99.5	2,112	4,218	99.7	122	238	95.1	5.5	5.3	-3.6
35-44	2,220	3,247	46.3	2,103	3,087	46.8	117	160	36.8	5.3	4.9	7.5
45-64	3,155	3,552	12.6	3,000	3,376	12.5	155	176	13.5	4.9	5.0	2.0
65 +	333	358	7.5	328	353	7.6	5	5	0.0	1.5	1.4	-6.7
Total	10,682	16,086	50.6	9,859	14,809	50.2	823	1,277	55.2	7.7	7.9	2.6

TABLE 19 (Cont.)

GREAT FALLS SMSA

LABOR FORCE COMPOSITION PROJECTIONS

Age	Civilian Labor Force 1970	Civilian Labor Force 1981	Civilian Labor Force Percent Change 70-81	Employment 1970	Employment 1981	Employment Percent Change 70-81	Unemployment 1970	Unemployment 1981	Unemployment Percent Change 70-81	Unemployment Rate 1970	Unemployment Rate 1981	Unemployment Rate Percent Change 70-81
Non-White Females												
16-17	20	47	*135.0*	14	30	*114.3*	6	17	*183.3*	*30.0*	*36.2*	*17.1*
18-19	40	54	*35.0*	21	23	*9.5*	19	31	*63.2*	*47.5*	*57.4*	*20.8*
20-24	38	46	*21.1*	19	11	*-42.1*	19	35	*84.2*	*50.0*	*76.1*	*52.2*
25-34	71	176	*147.9*	59	131	*122.0*	12	45	*275.0*	*16.9*	*25.6*	*51.5*
35-44	51	55	*7.8*	33	22	*-33.3*	18	33	*83.3*	*35.3*	*60.0*	*70.0*
45-64	33	71	*115.1*	28	53	*89.3*	5	18	*260.0*	*15.2*	*25.4*	*67.1*
65 +	6	6	*0.0*	6	6	*0.0*	0	0	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*
Total	259	455	*75.7*	180	276	*53.3*	79	179	*126.6*	*30.5*	*39.3*	*28.9*
Total												
16-17	957	1,758	*83.7*	761	1,427	*87.5*	196	331	*68.9*	*20.5*	*18.8*	*-8.3*
18-19	1,245	2,333	*87.4*	972	1,916	*97.1*	273	417	*52.7*	*21.9*	*17.9*	*-18.3*
20-24	3,434	6,709	*95.4*	3,043	6,009	*97.5*	391	700	*79.0*	*11.4*	*10.4*	*-8.8*
25-34	6,290	9,142	*45.3*	6,020	8,710	*44.7*	270	432	*60.0*	*4.3*	*4.7*	*9.3*
35-44	6,051	6,507	*7.5*	5,793	6,223	*7.4*	258	284	*10.1*	*4.3*	*4.4*	*2.3*
45-64	9,279	8,823	*-4.9*	8,870	8,456	*-4.7*	409	367	*-10.3*	*4.4*	*4.2*	*4.5*
65 +	845	1,097	*29.8*	812	1,052	*29.6*	33	45	*36.4*	*3.9*	*4.1*	*5.1*
Total	28,101	36,369	*29.4*	26,271	33,793	*28.6*	1,830	2,576	*40.8*	*6.5*	*7.1*	*9.2*

TABLE 20

RURAL CEP AREA

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LABOR FORCE: FISCAL YEAR 1981

	Number	Percent
Total Population	110,537	100.0
Male Population	53,486	48.4
Female Population	57,051	51.6
White Population	108,964	98.6
Nonwhite Population	1,573	1.4
Total Civilian Labor Force	56,904	100.0
Male Labor Force	31,854	56.0
Female Labor Force	25,050	44.0
White Labor Force	56,304	98.9
Nonwhite Labor Force	600	1.1
Total Unemployment	4,211	100.0
Male Unemployment	1,957	46.5
Female Unemployment	2,254	53.5
White Unemployment	4,096	97.3
Nonwhite Unemployment	115	2.7
Total Employment	52,693	100.0
Male Employment	29,897	56.7
Female Employment	22,796	43.3
White Employment	52,208	99.1
Nonwhite Employment	485	.9

Total Unemployment Rate	7.4 %
Male Unemployment Rate	6.1 %
Female Unemployment Rate	9.0 %
White Unemployment Rate	7.3 %
Nonwhite Unemployment Rate	19.2 %

TABLE 21

BALANCE-OF-STATE

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LABOR FORCE: FISCAL YEAR 1981

	Number	Percent
Total Population	701,669	100.0
Male Population	341,307	48.6
Female Population	360,362	51.4
White Population	664,185	94.7
Nonwhite Population	37,484	5.3
Total Civilian Labor Force	340,453	100.0
Male Labor Force	197,610	58.0
Female Labor Force	142,843	42.0
White Labor Force	326,827	96.0
Nonwhite Labor Force	13,626	4.0
Total Unemployment	20,424	100.0
Male Unemployment	11,302	55.3
Female Unemployment	9,122	44.7
White Unemployment	17,524	85.8
Nonwhite Unemployment	2,900	14.2
Total Employment	320,029	100.0
Male Employment	186,308	58.2
Female Employment	133,721	41.8
White Employment	309,303	96.6
Nonwhite Employment	10,726	3.4

Total Unemployment Rate	6.0 %
Male Unemployment Rate	5.7 %
Female Unemployment Rate	6.4 %
White Unemployment Rate	5.4 %
Nonwhite Unemployment Rate	21.3 %

INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT: 1985

INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT 1985

The forecast employment in 1985 of 417,482 represents a thirty-two percent increase in the number of jobs over the 1976 employment figure of 314,841. To facilitate accurate forecasting and comparison it is necessary to classify industries by service or goods producing. Goods producing deals with goods produced for consumption and includes the following major divisions: agriculture, mining, manufacturing, and contract construction. Service producing include the major divisions of; trade, services, government, transportation, communications and public utilities, and finance, insurance and real estate.

By 1985, both goods and service producing industries will grow by substantial amounts, twenty-four percent for goods and thirty-six percent for service. The service segment will be approximately two and one-half times larger than the goods producing. Although Montana is considered a resource state, most Montana jobs are in the service area. The growth in goods producing jobs should cause a larger growth in service jobs due to the increased demand for services created by those employed in goods producing.

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHERIES

Agricultural employment shows little growth but indicates a leveling-off of the decline experienced in the sixties. This area remains Montana's largest export industry and provided employment for 39,754 in 1976 and projected 39,838 in 1985. Opportunities for employment will be replacement rather than expansion related. Enviromental decisions will to some degree effect opportunities in the forestry and fishery areas, but no substantial growth is expected.

MINING

Energy development of Montana's coal, gas, and oil resources will add a significant number of jobs in this area. As increased pressure to become energy self-sufficient is felt so should jobs increase as is seen in a three-hundred-twenty percent increase in coal and a sixty-five percent increase in oil and gas. The current import related slow downs in the metallic mining industry seems to have leveled off. Mining has been important in both the political and industrial development of Montana, and will remain so and even have some influence on national politics with regards to energy. Employment levels in 1976 were estimated at 6,630 and showed a significant increase of sixty-two percent to 10,710 by 1985.

CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION

The demand for new housing and energy related large scale projects such as Colstrip #3 and #4 will keep employment opportunities in this area expanding. Construction employment is subject to extreme seasonal fluctuations so it may vary greatly throughout the year. Employment is projected to be 34,722 by 1985, a fifty percent increase over the 1976 figure at 23,136.

MANUFACTURING

Manufacturing represents a small percent of total employment and shows a moderate growth at twenty-two percent from 1976 to 1985. The majority of manufacturing employment is in lumber and woods, food products, and primary metals. The thirty-one percent growth in lumber and woods can be directly related to demand for housing. Foreign competition will still affect primary metals but it will show some gains over 1976 figures. Durable goods will account for 20,489 and non-durable 9,922 by 1985.

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, AND PUBLIC UTILITIES

All areas in this division will experience growth during this time. Transportation shows growth in railroads and local transit. As petroleum costs rise the importance of mass transit and rail shipping will increase and employment will likewise increase. The sixty-nine percent increase in communications and public utilities will add about 5,800 jobs in this area. The greatest single cause can be attributed to energy development.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE

An increase of 25,000 workers should occur in wholesale and retail trade, Montana's second largest division. Wholesale accounts for seventeen percent and will experience a twenty-eight percent increase between 1976 and 1985. Retail is eighty-three percent and will grow thirty-four percent in this time. Eating and drinking establishments, auto dealers, gas stations, and general merchandise will employ the largest portions of this industry. Employment opportunities should remain high in this area.

FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE

This industry is influenced mostly by population and the effect of population growth is readily seen in the forty-five percent increase experienced in finance, insurance, and real estate. This will account for an increase of 5,500 new jobs.

SERVICES

Montana's largest division will provide jobs for 130,008 workers in 1985. This forty percent increase adds 37,045 jobs to the 1974 level. The

SERVICES (Cont.)

industries in this sector are hotels and lodging, personal services, business services, auto repair, entertainment, medical, legal, educational, museums, nonprofit and miscellaneous services. Growth will be experienced in all segments at this division. Increased population growth and greater societal demand will be the cause for this growth.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

This division accounts for only those jobs which cannot be classified in any other industrial classification. It is expected to grow twenty-seven percent to 22,625 jobs by 1985. The majority of this growth will be at the state and local level.

TABLE 22

DISTRIBUTION OF GOODS - PRODUCING AND SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES 1976 and 1985

	1976 Employ-ment	Per-cent	1985 Employ-ment	Per-cent	1976-1985 Net Change
TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES	314,841	100.0	417,482	100.0	102,641
Goods Producing Industries	87,649	27.8	108,861	26.1	21,212
Ag. Production	32,926	10.5	33,018	7.9	92
Mining	6,630	2.1	10,710	2.6	4,080
Contract Construction	23,136	7.4	34,722	8.3	11,586
Manufacturing	24,957	7.9	30,411	7.3	5,454
Service Producing Industries	227,192	72.2	308,621	73.9	81,429
Ag. Services, Forestry, Fisheries	6,828	2.2	6,820	1.6	-8
Trans., Comm., & Public Utilities	21,387	6.8	30,400	7.3	9,013
Wholesale & Retail Trade	75,909	24.1	100,899	24.2	24,990
Fin., Ins., & Real Estate	12,319	3.9	17,869	4.3	5,550
Services	92,963	29.5	130,008	31.1	37,045
Government	17,786	5.7	22,625	5.4	4,839

TABLE 23

MONTANA EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR DIVISION
1970,1976, AND PROJECTED 1985

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT		
	1970	1976	1985
TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES	254.7	314.8	417.5
Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries	34.3	39.8	39.8
Mining	6.7	6.6	10.7
Construction	18.1	23.1	34.7
Manufacturing	24.7	25.0	30.4
Durable Goods	15.8	16.2	20.5
Nondurable Goods	8.9	8.8	9.9
Transportation, Communication, & Public Utilities	18.5	21.4	30.4
Trade	57.1	75.9	100.9
Wholesale	10.4	13.5	17.3
Retail	46.7	62.4	83.6
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	9.3	12.3	17.9
Services	71.8	93.0	130.0
Public Administration	14.2	17.8	22.6

TABLE 24

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
BY MAJOR DIVISION

INDUSTRY	PROJECTED 1985 EMPLOYMENT
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	417,482
Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries	39,838
Mining	10,710
Construction	34,722
Manufacturing	30,411
Trans., Comm., & Public Utilities	30,400
Wholesale & Retail Trade	100,899
Fin., Ins., & Real Estate	17,869
Services	130,008
Government 1/	22,625

1/ Includes those workers engaged in activities unique to government.

EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION: 1985

MONTANA
EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION
1976-1985

Total annual average job openings in Montana are estimated at 23,700 over the study period. Openings due to growth consist of 48% or 11,400 of the total; thus for every 100 new jobs created by industry growth there will be about 104 openings due to separations. Montana's total employment from 1976 through 1985 is projected to increase at an average rate of 3.6% which compares to 2.9% for the U.S. With the self employed, unpaid family workers and farm workers remaining relatively unchanged during the 1976-1985 period, nonagricultural wage and salary workers will make up the bulk of the growth. Nonagricultural wage and salary employment increase for the past four years were as follows: 1976 - 12,900, 1977 - 16,600, 1978 - 12,600 and 1979 - 4,600. The four year average of 11,600 is not strictly comparable to the projected 1976-1985 annual average of 11,400, but indicates the growth is occuring as estimated.

In grouping occupations into type of worker, the white-collar workers trend dominates the relative increase in employment. Employment of service workers is also growing at a significant rate. The rapid growth of white-collar and service workers reflects a technically oriented economy and the continued expansion of service producing industries which employ a large number of these workers. Blue-collar workers experienced a decline in relative distribution from 1960 to 1970, but the current expansion in energy related industries has been a major reason for blue-collar employment growth to become as strong as the other two groups. The farm sector of occupations has been experiencing a decline in the number employed, but the 1976-1985 period anticipates stabilization in employment. Since the other type of workers will continue to increase, farmers and farm workers relative distribution will still continue to decline each year.

PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS

Professional occupations deal with theoretical or practical aspects of such fields as science, engineering, technical work, art, education, medicine, law, and business relations. Most of these occupations require substantial educational preparation, usually at the university level. Technical positions require knowledge of scientific, engineering, mathematical, computer programming, and draft design principles acquired by training through technical institutions, junior colleges, post-high school courses, on-the-job training or experience.

MONTANA
EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION
1976-1985 (Cont.)

PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS (Cont.)

The number of job openings in this group is projected to increase at an annual average of 3,300 with 54% of those jobs being expansion positions. These jobs should account for 13.9% of total job openings through 1985. The annual average growth rate for professional, technical and kindred workers is 3.8%.

The occupation with the highest job needs in this group is elementary school teachers, however, in recent years there has been a statewide surplus of people with teaching degrees. Other professional, technical and kindred occupations with relatively large job needs are professional nurse, secondary school teachers, accountants and clergy.

MANAGERS AND OFFICIALS

The managers and officials occupational group includes persons concerned with policy making, planning, organizing, staffing, directing and/or controlling activities that are common to many types of organizations as well as activities that require a knowledge of management and operation of a given organization. Employers increasingly require beginning managers to have a college degree. A bachelor's degree in business administration with a major in accounting, economics, or finance is desired by some employers. Other firms seek applicants having technical training in engineering, science, or mathematics. Still others train liberal arts graduates on the job. Advancement to a high-level management job often occurs after several years of progressively more responsible work experience.

Employment in this group will increase by 14,120 from 1976 through 1985, which amounts to an annual average of 3.8%. The number of jobs opening each year is estimated at 3,400 with 46% coming from opening due to growth. The average growth rate for managers and officials is 3.8%.

The occupation in this group with the highest job needs is bank and financial managers with 232 openings yearly. Because managers are employed in a broad range of settings, it is difficult to pinpoint specific occupations that will be in demand; therefore, a relatively high number of yearly job openings (1,891) are found in the classification of all other managers.

MONTANA
EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION
1976-1985 (Cont.)

SALES WORKERS

Included in this major occupational group are occupations which are concerned with selling goods and/or services. The minumum educational requirements for sales careers vary widely. Some sales positions require no formal education, others specify a college degree in a technical or scientific field. Even for routine sales jobs, however, a high school diploma is an asset for the beginner. Training for some sales jobs, such as those in retail stores, is usually received on the job. Some persons combine on-the-job training with home study or courses offered by manufacturers or local educational institutions.

Sales workers represent the smallest number of yearly employment openings, (1,270), and the lowest annual growth rate, (3.4%), for white-collar workers. Also, the expansion of jobs involve only 45% the annual openings, which is the lowest expansion portion of all the major occupational groups.

The job with the highest projected needs is other sales workers with 882 openings yearly through 1985, which is a 69% total of the sales workers. The next highest job needs occur in real estate agents.

CLERICAL WORKERS

Included in this occupational group are clerical personnel whose work involves preparing, transcribing, transferring, systematizing, and preserving communications and records; collating accounts; and distributing information. Also included are clerical workers involved in planning, coordinating or expediting production and the flow of work and workers involved in the clerical aspects of receiving, storing, issuing or shipping of materials, merchandise, supplies, or equipment. All but the most routine clerical positions require graduation from high school. Most employers regard instruction in business subjects as particularly good qualifications.

Employment in this occupation group is projected to increase at an annual average rate of 4.5%. The number of yearly openings amount to 3,780 with 53% being expansion jobs.

From this group, the occupation with the highest annual job needs are secretaries with 870 openings yearly. Other occupations with high demands are bookkeepers, miscellaneous clerical workers, and teachers aides.

MONTANA
EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION
1976-1985 (Cont.)

CRAFTS AND KINDRED WORKERS

This group of skilled workers include those involved in construction, metal-working, printing, transportation, public utilities, and other crafts and kindred work. Also included are mechanics, repairers, and installers. A large portion of the workers learn their trades informally on the job or through planned apprenticeship training. Others learn a skilled trade in vocational, trade, or technical schools. Training and experience in the Armed Forces may be an asset in many of these jobs. A high school education is always helpful and is required by some employers. Also, a high degree of aptitude is most desirable.

Openings due to growth comprise 59% of the 3,060 yearly average openings for this group. Employment in this group is projected to increase 4.6% yearly from 1976 through 1985.

Occupations with high demand include carpenters, electricians, plumbers, auto mechanics, and heavy equipment mechanics.

OPERATIVES

This group of workers is classified as semiskilled. Most of them may operate some type of machinery, equipment, or tool in performing their jobs while others perform tasks requiring use of the hands only. These workers ordinarily receive only brief on-the-job training. The simplest repetitive and routine semiskilled jobs can be learned in a day and mastered in a week. Even those jobs that require a higher degree of skill can be learned in a few months. The ability to learn new jobs quickly, however, is an important qualification for semiskilled workers.

Although employment in this category is expected to increase by 8,940 between 1976 and 1985, the average rate of increase of 3.1% is the lowest of the occupation groups except for farmers. The number of annual job openings is projected at 1,830 yearly for the 1976-1985 period, with 54% of the jobs being expansion positions.

The occupation with the highest demand from this group is truck drivers. Also high in demand are welders, garage workers, mine operatives, sawyers, delivery and route workers.

LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM

These workers are found in practically all types of nonagricultural industries. For example, they may be in construction, in handling freight and materials, in collecting garbage, in gardening, in cutting timber, in filling orders, in stocking merchandise, or in assisting in the trades.

MONTANA
EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION
1976-1985 (Cont.)

LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM

Much of the work that nonfarm laborers perform involves tasks that require little special training. Brief instruction and a few hours of on-the-job training usually are sufficient preparation for a job as a nonfarm laborer.

Laborers, the smallest occupational group, is projected to have one of the smaller increases in the annual average employment rates at 3.2%. Also the number of yearly openings will be a low 950 jobs which will be 48% openings due to growth.

Some labor occupations with relatively high demand are construction laborer, freight and material handlers, groundkeeper, and stock handlers.

SERVICE WORKERS

The occupational group - service workers - include workers concerned with: cleaning and/or serving food and beverages; performing services that require either direct contact or close association with the individual; or the protection of individuals, or of public or private property. Training and skill requirements differ greatly among the various service occupations. Some must have a college degree, some need specialized vocational training, and others gave no specific educational requirements for entry, although a high school diploma is always an advantage.

Service workers are the largest major occupational group and have a wide variety of jobs and skills. Employment in this category will increase 4.7% each year for the 1976-1985 period. Openings due to growth comprise 48% of the 4,580 yearly openings.

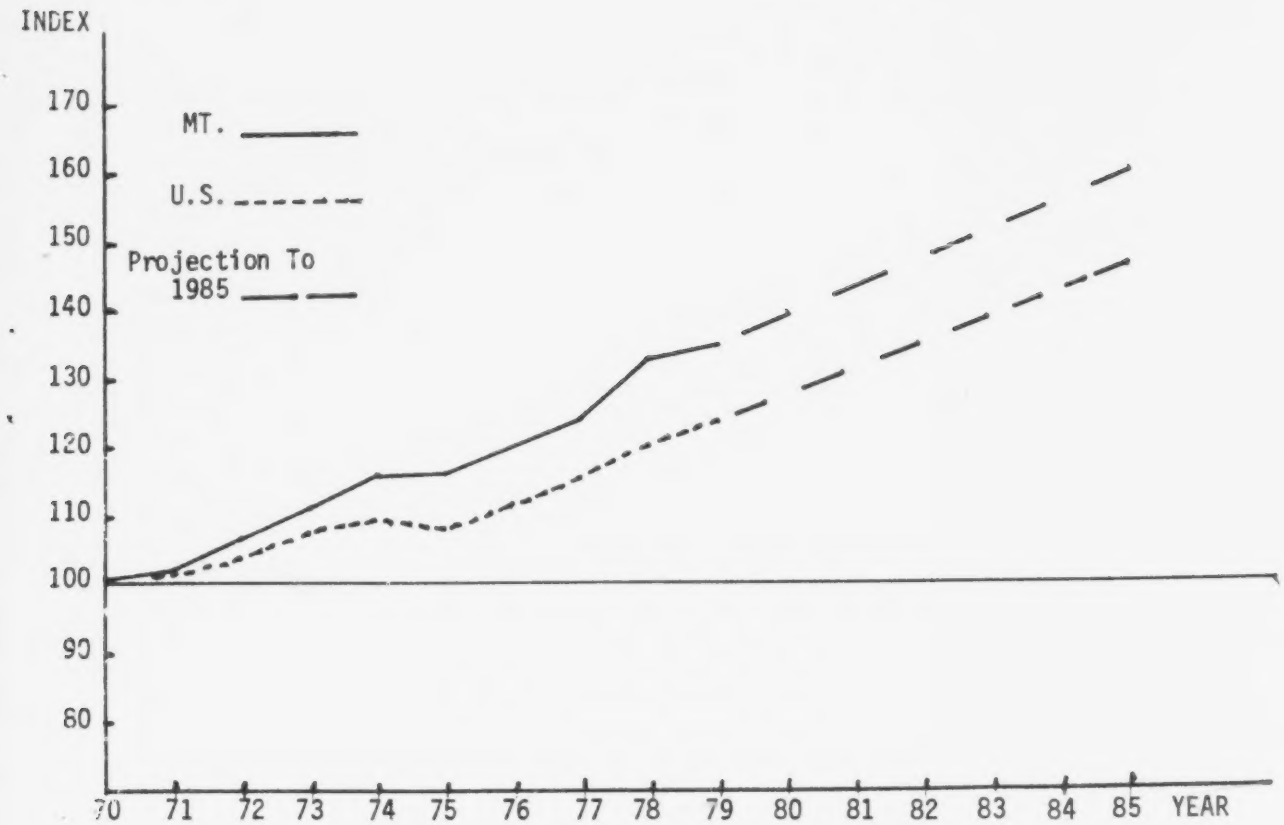
The occupation with the highest demand from this group is cooks with 613 yearly openings. Other high demand jobs are cleaners and janitors, waiters, child care workers, nurses aides and orderlies, and bartenders.

FARMERS AND FARM WORKERS

The declining employment of this occupational group will experience a stabilization in the 1976-1985 period. Some farm laborers jobs will be lost due to declining openings but an equal number of farm manager positions will be created by expansion.

TABLE 25

INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT
MONTANA AND THE UNITED STATES
1970-1985 1970 = 100



Source: U.S. Monthly Labor Review December, 1978
MT. Census Population Survey

TABLE 26

MONTANA DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT
BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP
1976 AND PROJECTED 1985

MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	1976 EMPLOYMENT	1976 PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	PROJECTED 1985 EMPLOYMENT	PROJECTED 1985 PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	PERCENT CHANGE 1976-1985
TOTAL ALL OCCUPATIONS	314,750	100.0	417,380	100.0	32.6
WHITE COLLAR WORKERS	148,650	47.2	201,960	48.4	35.9
Professional, Technical and Kindred	46,210	14.7	62,170	14.9	34.5
Managers, Officials, and Proprietors	40,780	13.0	54,900	13.2	34.6
Sales Workers	16,990	5.4	22,140	5.3	30.3
Clerical Workers	44,670	14.2	62,750	15.0	40.5
BLUE COLLAR WORKERS	87,180	27.7	116,890	28.0	34.1
Craft and Kindred Workers	39,470	12.5	55,740	13.4	41.2
Operatives	32,120	10.2	41,060	9.8	27.8
Laborers, Except Farmers	15,590	5.0	20,090	4.8	28.9
SERVICE WORKERS	46,790	14.9	66,430	15.9	42.0
FARMERS AND FARM WORKERS	32,130	10.2	32,100	7.7	-0.1

TABLE 27

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP
1985

MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	PROJECTED EMPLOYMENT 1985
TOTAL ALL OCCUPATIONS	417,380
Professional, Technical, and Kindred	62,170
Managers, Officials, and Proprietors	54,900
Sales Workers	22,140
Clerical Workers	62,750
Craft and Kindred Workers	55,740
Operatives	41,060
Service Workers	66,430
Laborers, Except Farm	20,090
Farmers and Farm Workers	32,100

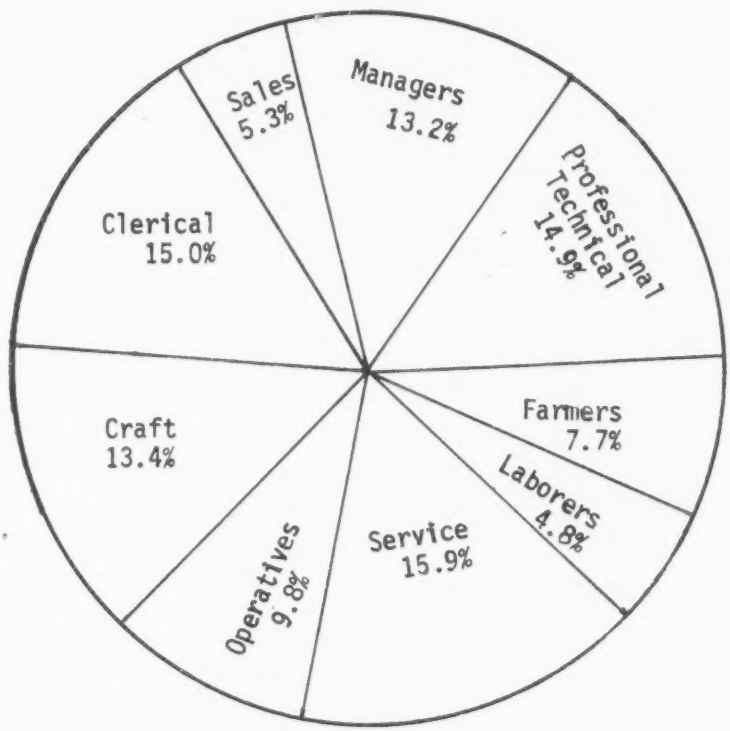


TABLE 28

MONTANA
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATIONAL CATAGORIES
1976-1985

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	1976	1985	PERCENT CHANGE
TOTAL ALL OCCUPATIONS	314,750	417,380	32.6
Professional, Technical and Kindred	46,210	62,170	34.5
Engineers, Technical	2,410	3,220	33.6
Life and Physical Scientist	1,480	1,830	23.4
Mathematical Specialist	70	90	33.3
Engineers, Science Tech.	2,850	3,870	35.8
Medical Workers, Exc. Tech.	6,300	9,440	49.8
Health Technol. & Tech.	1,420	2,040	43.1
Technicians, Exc. Health	1,010	1,370	35.0
Computer Specialist	440	590	36.3
Social Scientists	390	570	45.5
Teachers	15,200	20,700	36.1
Writers, Artists, Entertainers	3,040	4,090	34.7
Other Professional, Technical	11,600	14,380	23.9
Managers, Officials, Proprietors	40,780	54,900	34.6
Buyers, Sales, Loan Managers	5,270	8,151	54.8
Administrators, Pub. Inspectors	5,340	7,300	36.7
Other Managers, Officials, Props	30,170	39,450	30.8
Sales Workers	16,990	22,140	30.3
Clerical Workers	44,670	62,750	40.5
Stenographers, Typists, Secretaries	12,320	17,680	43.6
Office Machine Operators	1,200	1,340	11.7
Other Clerical Workers	31,150	43,730	40.4
Craft & Kindred Workers	39,470	55,740	41.2
Construction Craft Workers	13,850	21,180	52.9
Blue Collar Worker Supvr., N.E.C.	3,810	5,310	39.3
Metalworking Craft Workers, Exc. Mec.	1,750	2,360	34.3
Mechanics, Repairers/Installers	11,980	16,180	35.1
Printing Trade Craft Workers	840	830	-1.2
Trans., P.U. Craft	2,030	3,080	51.6
Other Craft, Kindred Workers	5,210	6,820	30.8
Operatives	32,120	41,060	27.8
Operatives, Exc. Transport	20,080	26,190	30.4
Transport Equip. Operatives	12,040	14,880	23.5
Service Workers	46,790	66,430	42.0
Cleaning Service Workers	9,850	14,100	43.1
Food Service Workers	19,420	27,890	43.6
Health Service Workers	6,360	9,910	55.7
Personal Service Workers	6,480	8,960	38.4
Protective & Service Workers	2,860	4,170	46.1
Private Household Workers	1.860	1,410	-24.2
Laborers, Except Farm	15,590	20,090	28.9
Farmers & Farm Workers	32,130	32,100	-0.1
Farmers & Farm Managers	18,220	19,670	7.9
Farm Laborers, Farm Supvrs.	13,900	12,430	-10.6

TABLE 29

MONTANA TOTAL ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB OPENINGS
DUE TO GROWTH AND LABOR FORCE SEPARATIONS
BY SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
1976-1985

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	OPENINGS DUE TO GROWTH	OPENINGS DUE TO SEPARATIONS	TOTAL OPENINGS	PERCENT OF TOTAL
TOTAL ALL OCCUPATIONS	11,400	12,360	23,770	100.0
Professional, Technical and Kindred	1,770	1,530	3,300	13.9
Engineers, Technical	90	40	130	0.6
Life and Physical Scientist	40	30	70	0.3
Mathematical Specialist	*	*	*	0.0
Engineers, Science Tech.	110	50	160	0.7
Medical Workers, Exc. Tech.	350	240	590	2.5
Health Technol. & Tech.	70	40	110	0.5
Technicians, Exc. Health	40	30	70	0.3
Computer Specialist	20	*	20	0.1
Social Scientists	20	10	30	0.1
Teachers	610	600	1,210	5.1
Writers, Artists, Entertainers	120	90	210	0.9
Other Professional, Technical	310	400	710	3.0
Managers, Officials, Proprietors	1,570	1,830	3,400	14.2
Buyers, Sales, Loan Managers	320	180	500	2.1
Administrators, Pub. Inspectors	220	280	500	2.1
Other Managers, Officials, Props	1,030	1,380	2,410	10.1
Sales Workers	570	700	1,270	5.3
Clerical Workers	2,010	1,770	3,780	15.9
Stenographers, Typists, Secretaries	600	500	1,100	4.6
Office Machine Operators	20	30	50	0.2
Other Clerical Workers	1,400	1,240	2,640	11.1
Craft & Kindred Workers	1,810	1,250	3,060	12.9
Construction Craft Workers	810	490	1,300	5.5
Blue Collar Worker Supvr., N.E.C.	170	130	300	1.3
Metalworking Craft Workers, Exc. Mec.	70	50	120	0.5
Mechanics, Repairers/Installers	470	320	790	3.3
Printing Trade Craft Workers	*	20	20	0.1
Trans., P.U. Craft	120	40	160	0.7
Other Craft, Kindred Workers	180	190	370	1.6
Operatives	990	840	1,830	7.7
Operatives, Exc. Transport	680	560	1,240	5.2
Transport Equip. Operatives	310	280	590	2.5
Service Workers	2,180	2,400	4,580	19.3
Cleaning Service Workers	470	640	1,110	4.7
Food Service Workers	940	870	1,810	7.6
Health Service Workers	390	300	690	2.9
Personal Service Workers	280	370	650	2.7
Protective & Service Workers	150	130	280	1.2
Private Household Workers	-50	90	40	0.2
Laborers, Except Farm	500	450	950	4.0
Farmers & Farm Workers	*	1,590	1,590	6.7
Farmers & Farm Managers	160	1,140	1,300	5.5
Farm Laborers, Farm Supvrs.	-160	460	300	1.3

* Denotes occupation with annual average openings of less than 10.

TABLE 30

SELECTED OCCUPATIONS HAVING
HIGH GROWTH RATES IN MONTANA
1976-1985

Occupation	Total Employment 1976	1985	Percent Change
Professional, Technical, Kindred			
Chiropractors	90	137	52.2
Dentist	471	728	54.6
Optometrists	414	793	91.6
Podiatrists	129	234	81.4
Therapists	535	876	63.7
Veterinarians	105	167	59.0
Clinical Lab Technician	619	934	50.9
Radiologic Technician	306	482	57.5
Airplane Pilots	195	311	59.5
Urban & Regional Planners	64	111	73.4
Elementary School Teachers	6387	10144	58.8
Preschool, Kindergarten	838	1506	79.7
Atheletes & Kindred Workers	231	324	56.7
Architects	216	325	50.5
Clergy	1032	1580	53.1
Religous, except Clergy	222	341	53.6
Managers, Official, Proprietors			
Bank, Financial Managers	2073	3523	70.0
Buyer, Wholesale, Retail	395	615	55.7
School Administrator elem, secondary	1379	2318	68.1
Managers, Supertendants, Buildings	398	601	51.0
Railroad Conductors	385	665	72.7
CLerical Workers			
Secretaries, Legal	388	590	52.1
Secretaries, Medical	240	517	115.4
Secretaries, other	8692	13153	51.3
Billing Clerk	397	721	81.6
Meter Readers, Utilities	131	238	81.7
Teachers Aides, exc. Monitors	1203	2606	116.6
Miscellaneous Clerk Workers	2933	6139	109.3
Craft and Kindred Workers			
Carpenters and Apprentices	5767	8770	52.1
Bulldozer Operators	798	1361	70.6
Cement & Concrete Finishers	136	262	92.7
Electricians & Apprentices	1850	2881	55.7
Plumbers, Pipefitters	1336	2061	54.3
Structural Metal Craft Workers	240	450	87.5
Air Cond., Heating, Refrig. Mechanic	345	487	75.4

TABLE 30

SELECTED OCCUPATIONS HAVING
HIGH GROWTH RATES IN MONTANA
1976-1985 (Cont.)

Occupation	Total Employment 1976	1985	Percent Change
Craft and Kindred Workers			
Household Appliance Mechanic	528	874	65.5
Office Machine Repairs	222	422	90.1
Electric Power Line Installer, Repairs	437	858	96.3
Glaziers	136	216	58.8
Opticians, Lens Grinder, Polishers	278	512	84.2
Operatives			
Blasters	80	179	123.8
Drillers, Earth	644	980	52.2
Photographic Process Workers	178	292	64.0
Rail Vehicle Operators	131	296	126.0
Railroad Brake Operators	508	779	53.4
Service Workers			
Lodging Quarters Cleaners, exc. Private	1349	2550	89.0
Building Interior Cleaners, nec.	3334	5154	54.6
Food Counter, Fountain Workers	1274	2048	60.8
Dental Assistants	397	792	99.5
Health Aides, exc. Nursing	673	1196	77.7
Practical Nurses	1384	2272	64.2
Child Care Workers, exc. Private	1990	3748	88.3
Guards	807	1221	51.3
Police & Detectives	1158	1776	52.5
Farmers And Farm Workers			
Farm Managers	860	2015	134.3

TABLE 31

SELECTED OCCUPATIONS HAVING
NEGATIVE GROWTH RATE IN MONTANA
1976 - 1985

Professional, Technical, Kindred	Total Employment 1976	1985	Percent Change
Atmospheric, Space Scientist	241	224	-7.1
Farm Management Advisors	105	55	-47.6
Research Workers, nec.	439	350	-20.3
College & University teachers	2232	1769	-20.7
Manager, Official, Proprietors			
Postmasters and Mail Supervisors	296	227	-23.3
School Administrators, College	302	266	-10.9
Officials of Lodges, Unions	275	180	-34.5
Sales Workers			
Newspaper Carrier & Vendor	404	343	-15.1
Clerical Workers			
Stenographers	766	573	-25.2
Keypunch Operators	498	392	-21.3
Mail Carriers, Post Office	777	648	-16.6
Postal Clerks	831	616	-25.9
Telegraph Operators	207	168	-18.8
Enumerators & Interviewers	602	395	-65.6
Crafts and Kindred Workers			
Blacksmiths	43	25	-41.9
Compositors and Typesetters	528	474	-10.2
Locomotive Engineer Helpers	75	64	-14.7
Bakers	388	387	-0.3
Operatives			
Grinding Machine Operatives	63	55	12.7
Clothing Ironers & Pressers	310	286	-7.7
Filer, Polisher, Sander, Buffer	150	146	-2.7
Bus Drivers	1547	1302	-15.8
Taxicab Drivers, Chauffeurs	233	228	-2.2
Service Workers			
Baggage Porters & Bellhops	77	40	-48.1
Barbers	577	481	16.6
Elevator Operators	72	67	-6.9
ChildCare Workers, Private	1297	1007	-22.4
Housekeepers, Private	170	109	-35.9
Farmers and Farm Workers			
Farm Laborers, Wage Workers	12042	10020	-16.8

TABLE 32

MONTANA
ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB OPENINGS
1976 - 1985

MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	TOTAL	OPENINGS DUE TO GROWTH	OPENINGS DUE TO SEPARATIONS
Total All Occupations	23,770	11,400	12,360
White-Collar Workers	11,750	5,920	5,830
Prof., Technical, and Kindred	3,300	1,770	1,530
Managers, Officials, and Propr.	3,400	1,570	1,830
Sales Workers	1,270	570	700
Clerical Workers	3,780	2,010	1,770
Blue-Collar Workers	5,840	3,300	2,540
Craft and Kindred Workers	3,060	1,810	1,250
Operatives	1,830	990	840
Nonfarm Laborers	950	500	450
Service Workers	4,580	2,180	2,400
Farmers and Farm Workers	1,590	0	1,590

TABLE 33

SELECTED OCCUPATIONS IN MONTANA

HAVING ANNUAL AVERAGE OPENINGS GREATER THAN 100

Occupation	Annual Average Openings
Professional, Technical, Kindred	
Registered Nurses	269
Elementary School Teachers	735
Preschool, Kindergarten	112
Secondary School Teachers	264
Accountants	179
Clergy	116
Managers, Officials, Proprietors	
Bank, Financial Managers	232
Sales Manager, Retail Trade	107
Officials, Administrators, Public	152
School Admins. Elementary, Secondary	158
Office Managers, nec.	158
Restuarant, Cafe, Bar Managers	210
Sales Workers	
Insurance Agents, Brokers, etc.	107
Real Estate Agents, Brokers	145
Clerical Workers	
Secretaries, other	870
Typist	142
Bookkeepers	491
Cashiers	313
Counter Clerks, exc. Food	161
Receptionist	176
Teacher Aides, exc. Monitors	211
Miscellaneous Clerical Workers	507
Craft and Kindred Workers	
Carpenters and Apprentices	583
Electricians and Apprentices	168
Excavating, Grading, Machine Operator	184
Plumbers, Pipefitters, Apprentices	132
Auto Mechanics and Apprentices	232
Heavy Equipment Mechanics	195
Operatives	
Welders and Flame Cutters	124
Garage Workers, Gas Station Atten.	123
Laundry, Dry Cleaning Operator	101
Mine Operatives	108
Sawyers	108
Miscellaneous Machine Operator	124
Delivery and Route Workers	129
Truck Drivers	271

TABLE 33

SELECTED OCCUPATIONS IN MONTANA
HAVING ANNUAL AVERAGE OPENINGS GREATER THAN 100 (Cont.)

Occupation	Annual Average Openings
Service	
Lodging Quarter Cleaners	223
Building Interior Cleaners	438
Janitors and Sextons	447
Bartenders	277
Cooks	613
Dishwashers	116
Food Counter, Fountain Workers	133
Waiters	516
Nurses Aides, Orderlies	369
Practical Nurses	180
Child Care Workers	344
Hairdressers, Cosmetologist	117
Guards	120
Laborers, exc. Farm	
Construction Laborer	169
Freight, Material Handlers	130
Gardeners, Groundskeeper	149
Stock Handlers	128
Farmers and Farm Workers	
Farm Managers	215
Farm Laborers, Wage Workers	171

RECENT TRENDS IN UNEMPLOYMENT

RECENT TRENDS IN UNEMPLOYMENT:

Montana's unemployment rate over the last several years has been consistently more positive than the nation's rate. Being slower to react to national economic situations, and also reacting less severely to these situations, has kept Montana's unemployment rate regularly below the national rate. Montana's unemployment rate tends to react more strongly to local economic conditions than to national conditions.

An example of this is Montana's Rural CEP area which is comprised of the following six counties: Broadwater, Deer Lodge, Jefferson, Lewis & Clark, Meagher, and Silver Bow. The unemployment rate for the Rural CEP area has typically had a higher rate than Montana and, at times, has even been higher than the national rate. The balance of Montana, after subtracting the Rural CEP area's higher rates, has a lower unemployment rate than Montana's rate. The next year and a half should bring a larger increase in the unemployment rate in the western counties of Montana (of which the Rural CEP area is a part) due to tightening in such industries as construction and lumber and wood products, while the eastern counties of the State should counteract most of this rise by maintaining a lower level of unemployment.

The Great Falls SMSA, although running at a higher rate than Montana, should not show as strong an increase in unemployment as the western counties in Montana will probably show. The economic climate in Cascade County has shown positive overtones this past year and this hopefully will continue into the near future.

RECENT TRENDS IN UNEMPLOYMENT (Cont.)

One of the most economically positive areas in the State is the Billings SMSA. The unemployment rate in Yellowstone County has been consistantly much lower than Montana's rate. Coal development has been a contributing factor in keeping unemployment low in the surrounding area. Yellowstone County also will not feel the negative impact of the lumber industry that the western counties are experiencing, but will probably feel a slowdown in the construction industry due to tight money and high interest rates.

The economic slowdown Montana is experiencing will cause the unemployment levels to increase over the next couple of years, but should not be strong enough to cause the high rates experienced in 1975 and 1977.

TABLE 34

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

(PERCENTS)

	Montana	Great Falls SMSA	Billings SMSA	Rural CEP	Balance of State
1978					
January	8.1	8.7	6.4	8.1	8.1
February	7.8	8.4	5.9	8.3	7.7
March	7.7	7.8	6.3	7.7	7.7
April	6.0	5.9	4.4	6.5	5.9
May	5.1	5.6	4.0	6.1	5.0
June	6.2	7.6	4.9	7.9	5.9
July	5.5	6.6	4.3	7.0	5.3
August	5.1	6.3	4.2	6.7	4.9
September	4.6	6.2	3.7	5.7	4.5
October	4.5	5.8	3.1	5.5	4.4
November	5.5	7.3	4.6	6.2	5.4
December	6.0	7.6	4.7	6.2	6.0
AVERAGE	6.0	7.0	4.7	6.8	5.8
1979					
January	8.0	9.3	6.1	8.2	8.0
February	7.1	8.1	5.1	7.9	7.0
March	6.4	7.3	4.5	6.4	6.4
April	5.6	6.3	3.8	5.9	5.5
May	4.5	5.3	3.1	4.9	4.4
June	5.2	6.9	3.7	6.1	5.0
July	4.7	6.1	3.3	5.8	4.5
August	4.0	5.3	2.9	4.9	3.8
September	3.5	4.6	2.5	4.1	3.4
October	3.7	4.7	2.6	4.0	3.7
November	4.3	5.3	3.1	4.3	4.3
December	5.2	5.6	3.7	5.3	5.2
AVERAGE	5.1	6.2	3.7	5.6	5.1
1980					
January	7.5	8.3	5.5	6.9	7.6
February 1/	7.0	7.5	5.5	6.5	7.1

1/ *Preliminary Figures*

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS AND NEED FOR EMPLOYMENT RELATED ASSISTANCE

Employment and training programs are designed to serve the unemployed and underemployed, with specific target groups delineated within these major categories. This section provides the demographic estimates of the population in relation to this need for employment related services. A special section is provided on veterans with special emphasis given to Vietnam-Era Veterans. Another section presents statistics on the unique problems of the female labor force.

Montana has a total of 13947 individuals employed part-time for economic reasons. Females accounted for slightly over half the total (56%) and whites accounted for over 82%. Females accounted for over 60% of persons 14 years and over receiving welfare payments and whites made up approximately 81% of the total across the state of 14,410.

It is estimated there will be 95,714 persons classified as economically disadvantaged in Montana in 1981. Of these, 29,834 will be under the age of 18. The difference, 65,880, is the estimate for the number of people likely to seek CETA and ES aid in 1981.

Approximately four-tenths of one percent of America's Vietnam-Era Veterans live in Montana. The unemployment rate, however, is slightly higher than the national average. Montana's Vietnam-Era Veterans are forecast to have an unemployment rate of 5.95% in 1981.

TABLE 35

STATEWIDE FISCAL YEAR 1981

A. Employed Part-time for Economic Reasons

Total	13947
White	1152*
Male	5116
Female	6408
Nonwhite	2423
Male	1020
Female	1403

B. Persons 14 years and over Receiving Welfare Payments

	Total	White	Non White
Total	14410	11769	2641
Male	5684	4653	1031
Female	8726	7116	1610

C. Economically Disadvantage

	Total	White	Non White
Total	95714	83268	12446
Under Age 18	29834	24508	5326
Likely to seek CETA & ES aid	65880	58760	7120

D. Vietnam-Era Veterans (Age 34 and Under)

Civilian Labor Force	25360
Employment	23852
Unemployment	1508
Rate	5.95%

TABLE 36

BILLINGS SMSA FISCAL YEAR 1981

A. Employed Part-time for Economic Reasons

Total	2320
White	1917
Male	851
Female	1066
Non-White	403
Male	170
Female	233

B. Persons 14 years and over Receiving Welfare Payments

	Total	White	Non White
Total	1823	1687	136
Male	643	599	44
Female	1180	1088	92

C. Economically Disadvantaged

	Total	White	Non White
Total	11543	10779	764
Under Age 18	3524	3226	298
Likely to seek CETA & ES aid	8019	7553	466

D. Vietnam-Era Veterans (Age 34 and Under)

Civilian Labor Force	3841
Employment	3649
Unemployment	165
Rate	4.33%

TABLE 37

GREAT FALLS SMSA FISCAL YEAR 1981

A. Employed Part-time for Economic Reasons

Total	1359
White	1123
Male	499
Female	624
Nonwhite	236
Male	99
Female	137

B. Persons 14 years and over Receiving Welfare Payments

	Total	White	Non White
Total	1482	1288	194
Male	497	445	52
Female	985	843	142

C. Economically Disadvantaged

	Total	White	Non White
Total	8318	7512	806
Under Age 18	2683	2327	356
Likely to seek CETA & ES aid	5635	5185	450

D. Vietnam-Era Veterans (Age 34 and Under)

Civilian Labor Force	2321
Employment	2163
Unemployment	158
Rate	6.81%

TABLE 38

BUTTE RURAL CEP FISCAL YEAR 1981

A. Employed Part-time for Economic Reasons

Total	2124
White	1755
Male	799
Female	976
Nonwhite	369
Male	155
Female	214

B. Persons 14 years and over Receiving Welfare Payments

	Total	White	Non White
Total	1920	1821	99
Male	756	717	39
Female	1164	1104	60

C. Economically Disadvantaged

	Total	White	Non White
Total	10717	10253	464
Under Age 18	2972	2811	161
Likely to seek CETA & ES aid	7745	7442	303

D. Vietnam-Era Veterans (Age 34 and Under)

Civilian Labor Force	3632
Employment	3374
Unemployment	258
Rate	7.10%

TABLE 39

BALANCE OF STATE FISCAL YEAR 1981

A. Employed Part-time for Economic Reasons

Total	11823
White	9769
Male	4337
Female	5432
Nonwhite	2054
Male	865
Female	1189

B. Persons 14 years and over Receiving Welfare Payments

	Total	White	Non White
Total	12490	9948	2542
Male	4928	3936	992
Female	7562	6012	1550

C. Economically Disadvantaged

	Total	White	Non White
Total	84997	73015	11982
Under Age 18	26862	21697	5165
Likely to seek CETA & ES aid	58135	51318	6817

D. Vietnam-Era Veterans (Age 34 and Under)

Civilian Labor Force	21728	
Employment	20478	
Unemployment	1250	
Rate		5.75%

VETERANS

VETERANS

As of September 30, 1978 the Veterans Administration estimates Montana's veteran population to be approximately 101,000. Of that total, approximately 30,000 are veterans of the Vietnam Conflict. Vietnam-Era-Veterans in Montana age 20 to 34 are forecast to number 25,360 in 1981.

Sept. 30, 1978

(In Thousands)

	TOTAL VETERANS	WAR VETERANS							SERVICE BETWEEN KOREAN CONFLICT AND VIETNAM ERA ONLY
		VIETNAM ERA			KOREAN CONFLICT				
		TOTAL	TOTAL	NO SERVICE IN KOREAN CONFLICT	TOTAL	NO SERVICE IN WORLD WAR II	WORLD WAR II	WORLD WAR I	
TOTAL U.S.	29,984	26457	8734	8,195	5,897	4,693	12,902	667	3,068
MONTANA	101	88	30	28	17	14	43	3	12

Excludes an estimated 194 (thousand) who served between World War I and World War II, and an estimated 251 (thousand) who served between World War II and Korean Conflict.
Source: VA Annual Report 1978.

Though the Vietnam Era has been over for more than 4 years, important differences exist between the labor force characteristics of veterans and those of nonveterans who did not serve. The proportion of the veteran population age 20 to 34 years of age classified as unemployed was less than that of nonveterans in 1978 (5.1% compared to 6.2%). However, the 20 to 24 year old group experienced a much higher unemployment rate than their nonveteran contemporaries in 1978 (see table 40).

Table 41 compares the percentage distribution by industry and occupation for Vietnam-Era Veterans and nonveterans age 20 to 34 in 1978. The most notable difference in employment by industry is that veterans are more likely to be employed in government. A portion of this disparity derives from various veteran preference hiring programs at federal, state, and local government levels. By occupation, veterans are less likely to hold white-collar jobs than their non-veteran counterparts. The difference was most pronounced in the professional and technical category. The situation was reversed in blue-collar occupations, however.

TABLE 40

UNITED STATES
EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF MALE VIETNAM-ERA VETERANS AND NON-VETERANS, BY AGE, ANNUAL AVERAGES
(numbers in thousands)

	1970		1972		1974		1976		1978	
	Veterans	Non-Veterans	Veterans	Non-Veterans	Veterans	Non-Veterans	Veterans	Non-Veterans	Veterans	Non-Veterans
TOTAL; 20 to 34 Years:										
Civilian Labor Force	3460	*10719*	4880	*11992*	5820	*13690*	6318	*15094*	6173	*16779*
Employment	3232	*10160*	4552	*11302*	5510	*12777*	5817	*13817*	5859	*15746*
Unemployment	228	*559*	328	*690*	310	*813*	501	*1277*	314	*1033*
Unemployment Rate	6.6	*5.2*	6.7	*5.8*	5.3	*6.0*	7.9	*8.5*	5.1	*6.2*
20 to 24 Years:										
Civilian Labor Force	1621	*4058*	1752	*4942*	1234	*6018*	941	*6725*	672	*7186*
Employment	1470	*3732*	1565	*4509*	1099	*5523*	777	*5966*	592	*6567*
Unemployment	151	*326*	187	*432*	135	*496*	164	*759*	80	*619*
Unemployment Rate	9.3	*8.6*	10.7	*8.7*	10.9	*8.2*	17.4	*11.3*	11.9	*8.6*
25 to 29 Years:										
Civilian Labor Force	1566	*3678*	2454	*3760*	3259	*3884*	3117	*4720*	2233	*5771*
Employment	1498	*3537*	2332	*3603*	3120	*3693*	2888	*4389*	2100	*5491*
Unemployment	68	*141*	122	*157*	139	*190*	229	*331*	133	*280*
Unemployment Rate	4.3	*3.8*	5.0	*4.2*	4.3	*4.9*	7.3	*7.0*	6.0	*4.9*
30 to 34 Years:										
Civilian Labor Force	272	*2983*	674	*3290*	1327	*3687*	2260	*3649*	3268	*3822*
Employment	264	*2891*	655	*3190*	1291	*3561*	2152	*3462*	3167	*3688*
Unemployment Rate	8	*92*	20	*101*	36	*127*	108	*187*	101	*134*
Unemployment Rate	3.2	*3.1*	2.9	*3.1*	2.7	*3.4*	4.8	*5.1*	3.1	*3.5*

Source: Monthly Labor Review November 1979.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

TABLE 41

EMPLOYED MALE VIETNAN-ERA VETERANS AND NON-VETERANS
BY OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRY, 1978 ANNUAL AVERAGES

Age 20 to 34 Years United States

	Veterans	Non-Veterans
OCCUPATION		
Total Employed (Thousands	5858	*15744*
Percent	100.0	*100.0*
White-Collar	38.7	*39.8*
Professional & Technical	14.8	*17.0*
Managers & Administrators	11.6	*10.3*
Salesworkers	5.3	*6.0*
Clerical Workers	6.9	*6.6*
Blue-Collar	52.1	*49.3*
Craft & Kindred	25.8	*20.7*
Operatives	13.5	*13.9*
Transport Operatives	6.7	*5.9*
Non-farm Laborers	6.2	*8.9*
Service Workers	7.6	*7.5*
Farmworkers	1.5	*3.4*
INDUSTRY		
Total Employed (Thousands)	5858	*15744*
Percent	100.0	*100.0*
Non-agricultural Industries	98.0	*95.8*
Private Wage & Salary	76.0	*78.4*
Construction	7.9	*8.9*
Manufacturing	28.3	*26.8*
Durable Goods	19.1	*17.4*
Nondurable	9.2	*9.4*
Transportation & Public Utilities	9.7	*6.1*
Wholesale & Retail Trade	15.0	*18.7*
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	3.6	*3.8*
Services	9.9	*12.7*
Government Workers	16.5	*11.8*
Self-employed	5.4	*5.6*
Agriculture	2.0	*4.2*

Source: Monthly Labor Review, November 1979

TABLE 42

UNITED STATES
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE MALE VIETNAM-ERA VETERAN AND NON-VETERAN
BY AGE, SELECTED YEAR, ANNUAL AVERAGES
(IN THOUSANDS)

AGE GROUP	1970	1972	1974	1976	1978
VETERANS					
Total: 20-34 Years	3718	5232	6156	6704	6486
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
20-24	48.3	37.0	22.3	16.2	11.6
25-29	44.1	49.8	55.5	49.2	36.3
30-34	7.6	13.3	22.1	34.6	52.1
NON-VETERAN					
Total: 20-34 Years	11963	13422	14992	16726	18486
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
20-24	42.0	45.0	47.1	47.3	45.4
25-29	32.3	29.6	27.3	30.0	33.0
30-34	25.7	25.4	25.6	22.8	21.6

Source: Monthly Labor Review November 1979
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TABLE 43

VETERAN POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES

PERIOD OF SERVICE	Sept. 30, 1977	Sept. 30, 1977	Percent Change
Total Veterans	29,884,000	29,984,000	*0.3*
War Veterans	26,536,000	26,457,000	*-0.3*
Vietnam Era-Total	8,476,000	8,734,000	*3.0*
Korean Conflict-Total	5,926,000	5,897,000	*-0.5*
World War II-Total	13,131,000	12,902,000	*-1.7*
WWI	755,000	667,000	*-11.7*

Source: VA Annual Report 1978

TABLE 44

VIETNAM-ERA VETERAN PLACEMENTS AS A PERCENT OF REFERRALS
BY MONTANA JOB SERVICE OFFICE

Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1979

Office	Vietnam-Era Veterans Referred to Job	Vietnam-Era Veteran Placements	Percent
Anaconda	76	62	*81.6*
Billings	703	388	*55.2*
Bozeman	154	154	*100.0*
Butte	144	128	*88.9*
Cut Bank	48	39	*81.3*
Dillon	42	34	*81.0*
Glasgow	42	37	*88.1*
Glendive	70	60	*85.7*
Great Falls	351	338	*96.3*
Hamilton	89	89	*100.0*
Havre	77	77	*100.0*
Helena	326	194	*59.5*
Kalispell	456	348	*76.3*
Lewistown	77	52	*67.5*
Libby	43	43	*100.0*
Livingston	36	34	*94.4*
Miles City	73	57	*78.1*
Missoula	365	279	*76.4*
Polson	69	52	*75.4*
Shelby	85	67	*78.8*
Sidney	86	57	*66.3*
Thompson Falls	59	37	*62.7*
Wolf Point	15	12	*80.0*

Source: Montana's Employment Service Automated Reporting System

TABLE 45

MONTANA VETERAN POPULATION

June 30, 1976

County	Total Veterans 1/	WAR VETERANS							Service Between Korean & Vietnam Era Only	Other Veterans
		Total	VIETNAM ERA		KOREAN CONFLICT		World War II	World War I		
			Total	No Service In Korean Conflict	Total	No Service In W.W. II				
STATE TOTAL	106,000	91,000	29,000	28,000	19,000	15,000	45,000	3,000	11,000	4,000
Beverhead	1,270	1,080	290	270	280	210	550	50	130	50
Big Horn	1,400	1,180	320	300	360	280	580	50	170	50
Blaine	890	770	190	180	170	150	400	30	90	30
Broadwater	300	270	60	60	50	50	160	10	30	10
Carbon	980	880	180	170	140	110	520	40	70	40
Carter	200	180	30	20	40	30	110	10	20	10
Cascade	12,750	10,840	3,850	3,730	2,430	1,920	5,040	480	1,430	480
Chouteau	1,050	910	230	220	190	140	510	40	90	40
Custer	1,920	1,670	410	400	330	290	840	70	180	70
Daniels	450	390	130	130	60	50	200	20	40	20
Dawson	1,570	1,340	560	560	210	190	570	60	180	60
Deer Lodge	2,410	2,080	650	620	420	310	1,080	90	240	90
Fallon	540	470	110	110	90	90	260	20	50	20
Fergus	1,710	1,500	350	320	300	210	890	60	140	60
Flathead	6,070	5,250	1,520	1,470	1,030	850	2,670	230	600	230
Gallatin	4,640	3,910	1,820	1,790	680	570	1,500	170	550	180
Garfield	210	180	70	70	20	20	100	10	20	10
Glacier	1,550	1,310	400	390	320	270	630	60	180	60
Golden Valley	80	80	10	10	10	-	70	-	-	-
Granite	460	410	60	40	80	50	270	20	30	20
Hill	2,740	2,340	1,060	1,040	320	230	1,060	100	290	100
Jefferson	550	540	180	180	90	60	210	20	60	20

Judith Basin	330	290	90	90	50	40	140	10	30	10
Lake	1,940	1,670	500	490	340	280	810	70	200	70
Lewis & Clark	5,520	4,750	1,400	1,310	1,140	930	2,470	210	560	210
Liberty	290	250	70	70	60	50	130	10	30	10
Lincoln	3,300	2,810	910	880	630	520	1,370	120	360	120
McCone	410	350	120	110	40	30	180	20	30	20
Madison	660	580	130	110	110	60	370	20	50	20
Meagher	280	250	60	60	40	40	140	110	20	10
Mineral	490	430	90	80	110	80	260	200	50	20
Missoula	10,170	8,600	3,610	3,530	1,710	1,350	3,690	190	1,180	380
Musselshell	520	470	80	70	80	60	320	250	40	20
Park	1,750	1,530	310	300	300	240	890	70	150	70
Petroleum	140	120	10	10	30	20	90	-	10	10
Phillips	770	670	140	150	130	110	360	50	70	30
Pondera	980	840	160	150	190	180	460	20	100	40
Powder River	440	370	140	150	60	60	160	10	50	20
Powell	1,010	860	210	200	220	200	420	30	110	40
Prairie	200	170	60	60	10	10	80	20	20	10
Ravalli	2,170	1,890	400	380	420	330	1,040	100	200	80
Richland	1,210	1,030	330	320	240	170	510	40	100	50
Roosevelt	1,440	1,240	390	380	210	180	660	30	140	50
Rosebud	990	840	330	330	160	140	340	30	120	40
Sanders	920	800	130	130	200	160	430	50	90	30
Sheridan	730	630	190	180	130	120	310	20	80	30
Silver Bow	6,490	5,630	1,540	1,450	1,160	870	3,080	190	610	240
Stillwater	640	560	100	90	140	100	320	30	60	20
Sweet Grass	460	400	90	90	50	50	210	40	40	20
Teton	800	690	180	170	180	130	350	30	80	30
Toole	820	720	100	80	200	150	440	20	70	30
Treasure	120	100	10	10	20	20	70	-	10	-
Valley	1,490	1,280	400	380	270	210	640	50	150	60
Wheatland	300	260	60	60	40	40	140	20	30	10
Wibaux	160	130	40	40	20	20	60	10	20	10
Yellowstone	14,320	12,200	4,140	4,000	2,700	2,140	5,840	290	1,570	540

County totals may not add due to rounding.

1/ The above population figures are Employment Security estimates based from Veterans Administration estimates for 1974 and 1976; U. S. Bureau of Census Provisional Population Estimates for June 1976; and extrapolations from the 1970 Census of Population for Veterans.

FEMALE LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS

FEMALE LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS

WOMEN

Projected characteristics of Montana's female labor force for 1981 reflect a sharp transformation since 1970. While the civilian labor force statewide will expand by over 52% from 1970 to 1981, the female component should grow by 83% to a total of 167,893. Women in 1970 accounted for 35.1% of the total labor force; in 1981 they should comprise 42.3% of Montana's labor force. Gains by females as a part of the labor force were reflected in employment and unemployment as well. Of all persons employed in Montana in 1981, approximately 42% will be female, and 46.2% of the unemployed in 1981 will be female. In 1981, a disproportionate share of unemployed women will push their unemployment rate above the state average. The rate for both the state and females remains unchanged from 1970, at 6.2% and 6.8%, respectively. (See Table 46).

Labor force participation rates for females in Montana are following trends set across the nation. The rate forecast for 1981 in Montana is 53.0% composed to 54.8% for the entire U.S. in 1985. In 1970 the rate was 38.5% in Montana and 43.3% in the U.S.

In 1978 and 1979 female employment by industry differed only slightly from national statistics, except for services and government. In Montana in 1979, 30.3% of employed women were in government compared to 19.9% for the U.S. Of all employed women in Montana, 2.5% were working in manufacturing industries - compared to 17.6% for the U.S.

TABLE 46

MONTANA

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LABOR FORCE

(1970 Census Data
and 1981 Projected)

	NUMBER		PERCENT	
	1970	1981		
TOTAL POPULATION	694,593	812,206	100.0%	100.0%
Female	347,700	417,413	50.1%	51.4%
White Female	332,700	397,179	47.9%	48.9%
Non-White Female	15,012	20,234	2.2%	2.5%
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	260,649	397,357	100.0%	100.0%
Female	91,578	167,893	35.1%	42.3%
White Female	89,023	161,921	34.1%	40.8%
Non-White Female	2,555	5,972	1.0%	1.5%
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	244.608	372,722	100.0%	100.0%
Female	85,337	156,517	34.9%	42.0%
White Female	83,209	151,731	34.0%	40.7%
Non-White Female	2,128	4,786	0.9%	1.3%
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	16,041	24,635	100.0%	100.0%
Female	6,241	11,376	38.9%	46.2%
White Female	5,814	10,190	36.2%	41.4%
Non-White Female	427	1,186	2.7%	4.8%

	PERCENT	
	1970	1981
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	6.2%	6.2%
Female	6.8%	6.8%
White Female	6.5%	6.3%
Non-White Female	16.7%	19.9%

TABLE 47

FEMALE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES

UNITED STATES and MONTANA: ACTUAL and FORECAST

PERCENT

	MONTANA 1970	MONTANA 1981	U.S. 1970	U.S. 1977	U.S. 1985*
TOTAL FEMALES	38.5	53.0	*43.3*	*48.4*	*54.8*
White Females	38.8	53.5	*42.6*	*48.1*	*54.9*
Black Females	43.5	55.7	*49.5*	*50.9*	*54.4*
Other Females	30.6	43.3			

* 1985 Projection from Bureau of Labor Statistics intermediate growth scenario. Source of U.S. Data: Employment Projections for the 1980's; U.S. Dept. of Labor.

TABLE 48

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY

UNITED STATES AND MONTANA 1979 ANNUAL AVERAGE

(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	Montana	Percentage	U.S.*	Percentage
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	128.2	*100.0*	36583	*100.0*
Manufacturing	3.2	*2.5*	6426	*17.6*
Mining	.4	*.3*	89	*.2*
Construction	1.5	*1.2*	367	*1.0*
Trans. & Public Utilities	4.4	*3.4*	1215	*3.3*
Wholesale & Retail Trade	36.7	*28.6*	8548	*23.4*
Fin., Ins., & Real Estate	8.4	*6.6*	2862	*7.8*
Services	34.8	*27.1*	9813	*26.8*
Government	38.8	*30.3*	7263	*19.9*

*Average from January 1979 through October 1979. Source: Employment and Earnings Report, U.S. Dept. of Labor.

TABLE 49

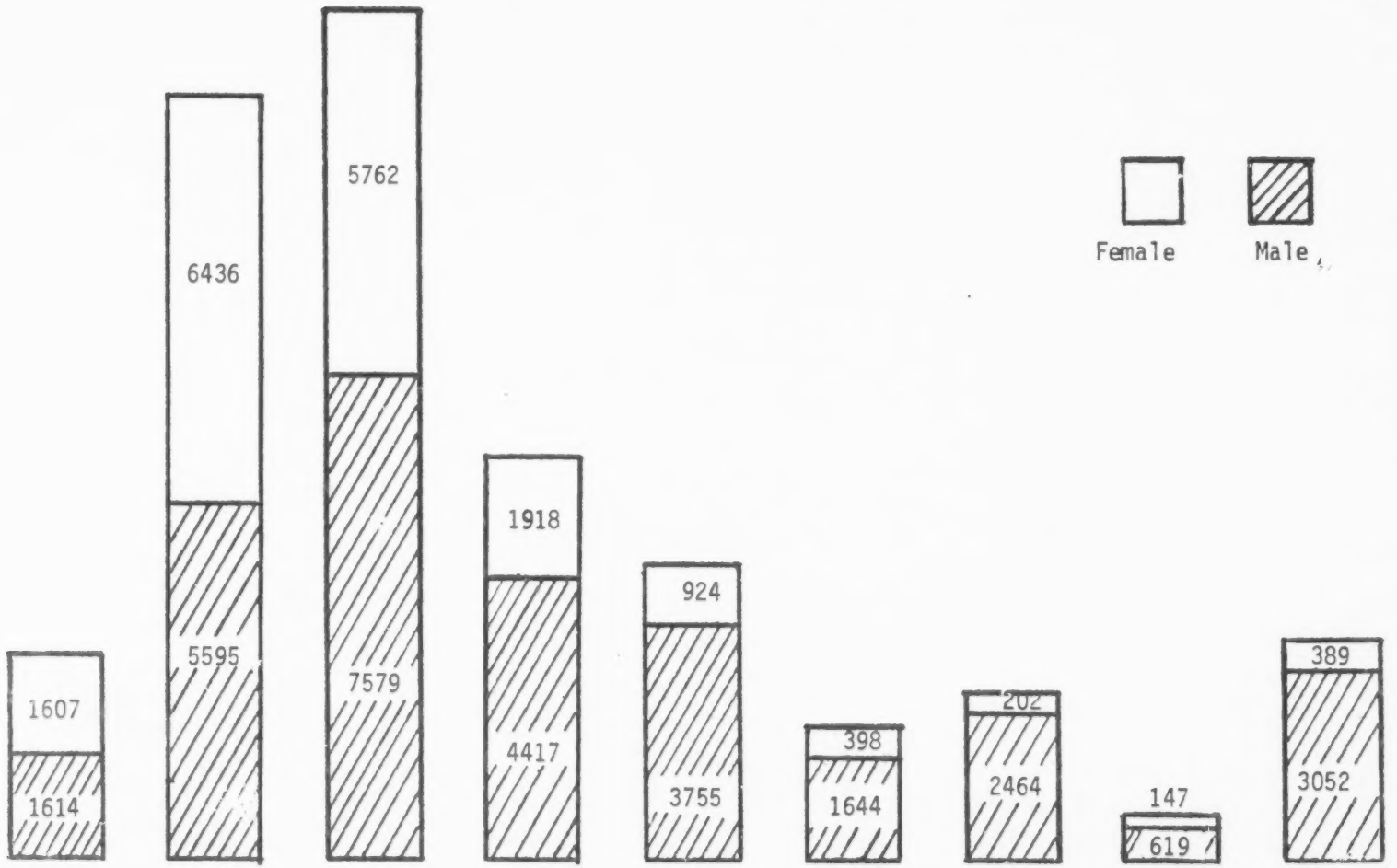
MONTANA

OCCUPATIONAL ATTACHMENT OF EMPLOYED FEMALES

(1970 Census Date)

	PERCENT
TOTAL EMPLOYED	100.0
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL & RELATED	17.9
Engineers	-
Medical & Health Workers	4.5
Teachers, Elementary & Secondary Schools	8.0
Other Professional Workers	5.4
NONFARM MANAGERS & ADMINISTRATORS	5.5
Salaried	-
Self-employed	-
FARM WORKERS	2.4
NONFARM LABORERS	1.1
SALES WORKERS	7.7
Retail Stores	6.7
Other Sales Workers	1.0
CLERICAL WORKERS	31.7
Secretaries, Stenographers, & Typists	10.2
Other Clerical Workers	21.5
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN, & RELATED	1.0
Construction Craftsmen	-
Mechanics & Repairmen	-
Machinists & other Metal Craftsmen	-
Other Craftsmen	-
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT	3.4
Durable Goods Manufacturing	0.4
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	0.5
Nonmanufacturing	2.5
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	0.4
SERVICE WORKERS EXCEPT PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	25.4
Cleaning & Food Service Workers	16.0
Protective Service Workers	0.1
Personal, Health & other Service Workers	9.3
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	3.4

TABLE 50
CHARACTERISTICS OF MONTANA JOB SERVICE APPLICANTS PLACED IN JOBS
BY SEX AND WAGE RATE, FY 1979



	Under $2.90	2.90-3.40	3.11-3.49	3.50-3.99	4.00-4.49	4.50-4.99	5.00-5.49	5.50-5.99	6.00 and over
Placements	3221	12031	13341	6335	4679	2042	2666	766	3441
% Female	*49.9%*	*53.5%*	*43.2%*	*30.3%*	*19.7%*	*19.5%*	*7.6%*	*19.2%*	*11.3%*

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

C.E.T.A. - Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1974. Various titles provide a wide range of employment and training services.

C.E.T.A.-C.E.P. - The Concentrated Employment Program funded under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act. It provides a certain geographical area with a program providing integrated employment and training services.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - The number of persons 16 years and older, defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the Armed Forces.

C.P.S. - The Current Population Survey, a household sample conducted monthly. Used in the procedures and methodology for determining labor force statistics.

EMPLOYED - Those persons who work for pay or profit during a week or, as unpaid family workers, work 15 hours or more during a week. Also included as employed are those who, although not working, had some job attachment and were not looking for work, including persons temporarily absent from a job due to illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor management dispute, whether or not they were in a pay status during their time off.

EXPANSION DEMAND - The new job openings created by expansion or growth in a given occupation or industry.

L.M.A. - Labor Market Area as determined by the Montana Employment Security Division consists of a central city or cities with a population of less than 50,000, and the economically integrated geographical area surrounding it.

INDUSTRY - As used in the compilation of economic statistics describes a type of economic activity engaged in by a firm or group of firms.

OCCUPATIONAL MOBILITY - The transfer of workers from one occupation to another. A change in occupation may be along a path of advancement or "career ladder," among related occupations or "job clusters," or among unrelated occupations - "career lattices."

PROJECTIONS - Forecasts into the future based upon specified assumptions, of past trends in employment, labor force, job opportunities, etc., both on a total basis as well as by occupation and/or industry based upon previous experiences of employment, labor force, and job opportunities. Projections may be short range (i.e., for three years or less) or long range (i.e., for more than three years).

REPLACEMENT DEMAND - The job openings created due to death or retirement of previous job holders.

SHORTAGE OCCUPATIONS - Those occupations for which recruitment needs cannot be met within a reasonable time period because of the lack of qualified workers. The term "shortage" relates as much to the quality as to the quantity of the demand, which needs to be evaluated in terms of hiring practices, entry requirements, prevailing standards, earnings potential, seasonality, and the like.

S.M.S.A. - Standard Metropoliton Statistical Area as determined by Office of Management and Budget. Must have a central city with a population of 50,000 or more.

UNDEREMPLOYED - The term used to refer to persons who are working below their earning capacity or level of capability. This includes persons employed part-time but who would work full-time if full-time work were available.

UNEMPLOYMENT - The number of persons who, for an entire week, did not work at all, were able to work and available for work, and (1) were looking for work or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week).

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE - The number of unemployed persons expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

W.I.N. - The Work Incentive Program designed to provide employment and training services to Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) recipients.

WORKFORCE - The sum of employment on a place-of-work basis plus unemployment. Workforce may be contrasted with labor force which is the sum of employment on a place-of-residence basis plus unemployment.